

61st Volume.]

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Eclipses for the year 1886.

There will be two eclipses of the Sun:

The first is an annular eclipse of the Sun, on the 5th of March, at 5 o'clock 10 min. in the evening; a small portion thereof will be visible at sunset. It will be visible on the southern Pacific Ocean and at the Equator.

The second is a total eclipse of the Sun on the 29th of August at 5 o'clock 28 min. in the morning; a small portion of the eclipse on the southern edge of the Sun will be visible. The total eclipse will be visible on the Atlantic Ocean and in Africa.

MERCURY (♿) is the reigning Planet this year.

CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 20th, 11 o'clock 10 m. in the forenoon.
Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 21st, 8 o'clock 15 m. in the morning.
Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, Sept. 22d, 10 o'clock 12 m. in the evening.
Winter Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, Dec. 21st, 4 o'clock 20 m. in the evening.

Centennial Almanac for the year 1886.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1886.

MERCURY is this year the reigning planet.

Year in general—Is more dry and cold than warm, and seldom fruitful.

Spring.—The end of March will be warm, April, until the 25th, dry, afterwards cold; May will have some cold days in the commencement, so that the fruit will be in danger.

Summer.—Will have a good deal of rain, by which the earth will however not be properly refreshed. The hay and grain can be brought in pretty well, though it will be best not to delay with it.

Autumn.—In the commencement there will be a great deal of rain, and there will be early frost; but when the half of October is past, there will be dry weather, until the commencement of advent.

Winter.—After a pleasant autumn, winter will fall in suddenly in the commencement of December; it will be cold, and snow until February, which will appear rather mild; but from the middle on to the 4th of March it will be cold, and from thence on to the termination storms and tempests will take place.

Cultivation of Spring Grain—Will succeed pretty well. It is a favorable year for barley, Oats, peas and other leguminous plants must be sown when the ground is neither too dry nor too wet and damp. Hemp and flax will be good, but the hemp will remain short.

Cultivation of Winter Grain—Is various. If the summer of the preceding year was very warm, wheat and rye will in the present year yield largely in straw but little in the grain; but if the preceding year was humid, they will yield well in the grain. Rye and wheat will be endangered in the blossoming.

Autumn Seeding.—The early and the late will be the best; the middle one will be consumed by the flies. The early sown grain can be pastured to the sheep in the spring, but the late grown not.

Fruit.—In some places it will grow abundantly, in some places tolerably, and in others there will be none at all.

Hops—Will not be abundant nor strong.

Grape Culture—Seldom succeeds, probably in five or six years once; is always rough, and if ever it promise fairly in the spring, it seldom produces any thing good; for two bad years will follow yet, viz, that of the Moon and Saturn.

Tempests and Thundergusts.—The east wind will be the most prevalent, sometimes the west, but seldom the north wind; during the summer there will be but few thundergusts.

Fishes.—There will be but few fish in the streams during the summer; in autumn they will increase.

Diseases.—Can be cured only slowly in this year, and they prevail mostly in the spring and latter part of autumn. Epidemic diseases generally prevail among the cattle this year.

AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1886;

*Being the second after Leap Year, and until the 4th
of July, the 110th of American Independence.*

Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon;
the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous
planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water
at Philadelphia; with a variety of useful and entertaining
matter, list of courts, &c.

Carefully calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.



LANCASTER;

Printed and sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, No. 15 North Queen street, east side,
where German Almanacs may also be had.

Moveable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, February 21.
 Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday, March 7.
 Shrove Tuesday, March 9.
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, March 10.
 Palm Sunday, April 18.
 Easter Sunday, April 25.
 Low Sunday, May 2.
 Rogation Sunday, May 30.
 Ascension Day, June 3.
 Whit Sunday, June 13.
 Trinity Sunday, June 20.
 Corpus Christi, June 24.
 First Sunday in Advent, November 28.
 Sundays after Trinity are 22 this year.

QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.

1st. On the 17th of March.
 2d. On the 16th of June.
 3d. On the 15th of September.
 4th. On the 15th of December.





CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.





Dominical Letter	C.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	6
Epacts	25
Solar Cycle	19
Roman Indiction	14
Julian Period	6599





The chronology of the Jews for the year 5647 commences on the 30th of September 1886.

The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1304 commences on the 30th of September 1886.

Characters of the Constellations.

 Aries, the Ram.
 Taurus, the Bull.
 Gemini, the Twins.
 Cancer, the Crab.

 Leo, the Lion.
 Virgo, the Virgin.
 Libra, the Balance.
 Scorpio, the Scorpion.

 Sagittarius, the Bowman.
 Capricornus, the Goat.
 Aquarius, the Butler.
 Pisces, the Fishes.

Astronomical Characters explained:



New Moon.



First quarter, or Moon in general.



Full Moon.



Last quarter, or Moon in general.

♊ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.

♋ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.

☾ Moon's Ascension.

☾ Moon's Descension.

☾ Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.

☾ Moon in perigee, nearest to the earth.

Planets and Aspects.

♄ Saturn,

♀ Venus,

♃ Jupiter,

☿ Mercury,

♂ Mars,

♁ Earth, ☾ Moon,

☼ Sun,

☿ Hershel.

♋ Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.

✳ Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.

☐ Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.

△ Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.

♋ Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of this Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.—Calculated originally by LAWRENCE J. IBACH, successor to CHAS. F. EGELMAN.—All Almanacs without the Calculator's name are suspicious.
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AGRICULTURAL.

Destruction of the "Codlin Moth".

The "Codlin Moth" has been the terror of modern orchardists. It destroys more apples than any known insect, and fruit growers have almost despaired of finding a cheap and effectual remedy. S. J. Rundel, in a prize essay in Vick's Magazine, gives his method of destroying the insect as follows:

In my practice I have discovered how to destroy easily this insect in such numbers that it is no longer a pest; but I have never made this method known outside of the circle in which I live. I was instructed by a friend to place sweetened water on the bee stand to catch the bee moth. I did so, and went the next morning and found six moths, but from examination they proved to be the codlin moth. I then determined to try an experiment to catch codlin moths, and in the evening a basin of sweetened water was hung on a limb of a Harvest apple tree; to my joy and surprise, I found, next morning, the liquid in the basin was completely covered with codlin moths. I at once ordered the tinsmith to make me thirty-five or forty basins, holding a trifle over a pint each, with wire bales by which to hang them up.

The place selected to hang the basins should be open and easy of access. No more liquid should be prepared than is needed for immediate use, for if kept long it will lose its ripe apple or new cider smell and taste. For thirty or thirty-five basins take a gallon of rain water and sweeten it, and then add a little vinegar to give it aroma, for it is the ripe apple or cider smell that attracts the moths to their liquid graves. I think sorghum molasses is best for sweetening. The time for commencing the use of the bath will depend on the season, somewhere from first to the fifteenth of May, and it should be continued until July, when the first brood of moths will have been captured.

By hanging out a basin as a tester, about the time the moths are expected, their arrival




can be exactly determined. When this is known, place the basin in position and at dusk put about a gill of the prepared liquid in each. In the morning, on visiting the traps, you will find from one hundred to three hundred codlin moths in each one. Do not allow the liquid to remain in the basins more than two or three days at a time, and then sponge them out, and refill them.

In August there is a second brood of insects, and to be prepared for them it is necessary to keep up a basin or two until they appear.

This is a sure method of destroying the codlin moth, and almost any member of the family can attend the basins through the summer. When the season is over pack away the basins for future use. One basin will serve two trees, unless the trees are very large. There is one very important fact in connection with this method that should not be overlooked, which is, that three or four different kinds of moths are captured; there is the big, clumsy, dark moth that produces the tent caterpillar, and the little silver-winged moth, the mother of the white-web caterpillar, and at least one other. If these insects were not enemies of the orchard they would not be apt to be caught in such a trap. This method is no humbug, it saves all the time of hunting up larvæ, pupæ and cocoons, and there is no more need for hay bands and old rags.

The codlin moth is the mother of the apple worm, which every child knows, and every housekeeper hates that makes an apple pie. It is a harmless little insect, about a half inch in length when the wings are folded; it is of an ash color, with embroidered calico wings; she flies abroad only at night when she visits one branch after another, depositing a little egg in the blow end of the apple, and as soon as her stock of eggs is exhausted she dies. The eggs soon hatch, and the worm eats its way to the core of the apple, and then the injured fruit

JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m.	SUN rises. h. m.	SUN sets. h. m.	O. style
Friday	1 <i>New Year</i>	10	3 8	 13	9 44	♀ sets 8 20		47 23	4 37	20
Saturday	2 Abel, Seth	11	3 50	 25	10 30	♂ rises 11 35		47 23	4 37	21

1] *Sunday after New Year* Matth. 2. Days' length 9 hours 14 min.

Sunday	3 Enoch	11	4 39	 7	11 10	♂ gr. Hel. lat. n. ♂ ♀		57 23	4 37	22
Monday	4 Methusalem	12	5 24	 20	11 51	♂ rises 10 20		57 22	4 38	23
Tuesday	5 Simon	1	sets	 3	12 31	 5. h. so. 11 40		67 22	4 38	24
Wednesday	6 <i>Epiphany</i>	2	6 49	 16	1 20	 7* south 8 34		67 21	4 39	25
Thursday	7 Isidor	2	7 37	 0	2 15	♂ apo. Ori. so. 10 35		77 21	4 39	26
Friday	8 Erhard	3	8 22	 14	2 56	♂ gr. dist. west		77 20	4 40	27
Saturday	9 Julian	4	8 50	 28	3 41	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 8 14		77 20	4 40	28

2] *1st Sunday after Epiphany.* Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 22 min.

Sunday	10 <i>Paul, Herm.</i>	5	9 4	 12	4 30	♂ rises 10 56		87 19	4 41	29
Monday	11 Hyginus	5	10 48	 26	5 11	♂ stationary		87 19	4 41	30
Tuesday	12 Rinehold	6	11 12	 10	5 56	♂ Spica rises 10 7		97 18	4 42	31
Wednesday	13 Hilary	7	morn.	 24	6 40	 13. ♀ gr. brillia.		97 17	4 43	J.
Thursday	14 Felix	8	12 52	 8	7 21	♂ rises 9 46		97 16	4 44	2
Friday	15 Maurice	8	1 15	 22	7 59	Sirius south 10 48		107 15	4 45	3
Saturday	16 Marcellus	9	2 10	 6	8 44	♂ rises 10 30		107 14	4 46	4


3] *2d Sunday after Epiphany.* John 2. Days' length 9 hours 32 min.

Sunday	17 <i>Anthony Franklin born</i>	10	3 8	 20	9 43	♀ sets 7 56		107 14	4 46	5
Monday	18 Prisca	11	4 10	 3	10 44	♂ ♀ h. so. 10 56		117 13	4 47	6
Tuesday	19 Sarah	12	5 11	 17	11 41	♂ enters 		117 12	4 48	7
Wednesday	20 F. Sebastian	1	rises	 0	morn.	 20. ♂ per. ♀ sta.		117 11	4 49	8
Thursday	21 Agnes	2	7 0	 13	12 47	 Aldeb. so. 8 14		127 10	4 50	9
Friday	22 Vincent	3	8 5	 26	1 49	Procyon so. 11 12		127 9	4 51	10
Saturday	23 Emerentia	3	9 1	 9	2 28	♂ ♂ ♂ rises 9 16		127 8	4 52	11

4] *3d Sunday after Epiphany.* Matth. 8. Days' length 9 hours 44 min.

Sunday	24 Timothy	4	9 57	 21	3 18	♂ ♀ ♀ rises 9 50		127 8	4 52	12
Monday	25 <i>Paul's Conv.</i>	5	11 31	 3	4 10	♀ sets 7 40	♂	137 7	4 53	13
Tuesday	26 Polycarpus	6	morn.	 15	4 59	 26. ♀ station.		137 6	4 54	14
Wednesday	27 F. Chrysost.	6	12 48	 27	5 50	 7* south 6 52		137 5	4 55	15
Thursday	28 Charles	7	1 34	 8	6 49	Arcturus ri. 10 10		137 4	4 56	16
Friday	29 Valerius	8	2 20	 20	7 30	h. south 10 12		137 3	4 57	17
Saturday	30 Adelgunda	9	3 9	 2	8 19	♂ in Aphelion		147 2	4 58	18

5] *4th Sunday after Epiphany.* Matth. 8. Days' length 9 hours 58 min.

Sunday	31 Virgil	10	3 40	 15	8 59	Sirius south 9 44		147 1	4 59	19
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January has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 5th, at 2 o'clock 42 min. in the morning; snow and stormy.

First quarter the 13th, at 7 o'clock 23 min. in the morning; cold and stormy.

Full moon the 20th, at 2 o'clock 43 min. in the morning; raw and cold.

Last quarter the 26th, at 8 o'clock 30 min. in the evening; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d clear, cold; 3d, 4th cloudy; 5th, 6th snow; 7th, 8th, 9th changeable; 10th, 11th, 12th cold; 13th, 14th, 15th changeable; 16th, 17th, 18th cloudy, cold; 19th, 20th snow; 21st, 22d, 23d clear; 24th, 25th mild; 26th, 27th cold; 28th, 29th, 30th coldest days; 31st changeable.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Lebanon	4 Lawrence	4 Cameron	18
York	4 Huntingdon	11 Dauphin	25
Perry	4 Berks	11 Chester	25
Washington	4 Susquehanna	11 Blair	25
Luzerne	4 Fulton	11 Centre	25
Lehigh	4 Mifflin	11 Clarion	25
Lycoming	4 Clearfield	11 Somerset	25
Mercer	4 Wyoming	11 Tioga	25
Schuylkill	4 Carbon	11 Elk	25
Allegheny	4 Cumberland	11 Adams	25
Greene	4 Lancaster	18 Venango	25

usually falls to the ground; here, if the fruit is not picked up by hogs or sheep the larva soon leaves it and burrows into the ground and there spins for itself a winter house, or else hatches out, producing a moth that will visit the fruit in August. But the object sought at this time is not a minute life history of the codlin moth, but a means for its destruction, and this I have given. It is no guess work, but a recital of my experience and practice, and by which I have been rewarded with the nicest apples I ever saw, the wonder and admiration of every one. I hope the method may be a great benefit to every lover of the apple.

—Charcoal is valuable for many other purposes than that of fuel. Strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts or over dead animals it will prevent unpleasant odors. Foul water is purified by it, and if placed in shallow trays around apartments it will sweeten offensive air. It absorbs and condenses gases.



How to Buy a Horse.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he staves right in to anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness at tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick could move him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving.

If he is sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, the feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	h. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m.	SUN rises. h. m.	SUN sets. h. m.	Day. O.
Monday	1 Bridget	11	4 40	28	9 56	Neptune statio. ☾	14 7	0 5	0 20	
Tuesday	2 Candlemass	12	5 30	11	10 57	♂ ♀ rises 8 30	14 8	5 9	5 12	1
Wednesday	3 Blasius	1	sets	26	11 56	☾ 3. ☽ in apogee	14 6	5 8	5 22	2
Thursday	4 Veronica	2	6 28	9	12 49	☾ 2 rises 9 6	14 6	5 6	5 42	3
Friday	5 Agatha	2	7 7	23	1 33	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 7 10	14 6	5 5	5 24	4
Saturday	6 Dorothy	3	7 57	7	2 16	♀ in Perihelion	14 6	5 4	5 25	5

6] 5th Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 13. Days' length 10 hours 14 min.

Sunday	7 Richard	4	8 39	21	3 0	♂ in Aphelion	14 6	5 3	5 7	26
Monday	8 Solomon	5	9 25	6	3 41	♂ ♀ south 9 30	14 6	5 2	5 8	27
Tuesday	9 Apollonia	6	10 15	20	4 29	Orion south 8 18	14 6	5 1	5 9	28
Wednesday	10 Scholastica	6	11 12	4	5 17	Spica rises 10 16	15 6	5 0	5 10	29
Thursday	11 Euphrosina	7	morn.	19	6 7	☾ 11. ☐ Nept. ☉	15 6	4 8	5 12	30
Friday	12 Eulalia	8	12 18	3	7 0	☾ ♀ sets 6 40	15 6	4 7	5 13	31
Saturday	13 Castor	9	1 20	16	7 57	☾ rises 8 30	14 6	4 6	5 14	F.

7] 6th Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 17. Days' length 10 hours 30 min.

Sunday	14 Valentine	9	2 24	0	8 56	♂ ♀ ♀ south 8 59	14 6	4 5	5 15	2
Monday	15 Faustinus	10	3 30	13	9 57	♂ rises 7 59	14 6	4 3	5 17	3
Tuesday	16 Julianus	11	4 33	26	10 58	7* south 5 42	14 6	4 2	5 18	4
Wednesday	17 Constantia	12	5 39	9	11 57	☽ in per. Sir. so 8 36	14 6	4 1	5 19	5
Thursday	18 Concordia	1	rises	22	morn.	☾ 13. ♀ ☉ Infer.	14 6	4 0	5 20	6
Friday	19 Susanna	1	6 38	5	1 22	☾ gr. Hel. la. so.	14 6	3 9	5 21	7
Saturday	20 Eucharis	2	7 37	18	2 16	♂ ♀ ☾ ☉ enters	14 6	3 8	5 22	8

8] Septuagesima. Matth. 20. Days' length 10 hours 48 min.

Sunday	21 Eleonora	3	8 35	29	3 8	♂ ♀ rises 7 53	14 6	3 6	5 21	9
Monday	22 Wash. Birth.	4	9 32	11	3 59	Antares rises 2 29	14 6	3 5	5 25	10
Tuesday	23 Serenus	4	10 30	23	4 50	♂ rises 7 30	14 6	3 3	5 27	11
Wednesday	24 Matthew	5	11 29	5	5 39	☾ ☉ Superior	14 6	3 2	5 28	12
Thursday	25 Victor	6	morn.	17	6 28	☾ 25. ♀ so. 8 10	13 6	3 1	5 29	13
Friday	26 Nestor	6	12 53	28	7 37	☾ Regul. ri. 10 8	13 6	3 0	5 30	14
Saturday	27 Leander	7	1 47	10	8 20	♀ gr. Hel. lat. north	13 6	2 8	5 32	15

9] Sexagesima. Luke 8. Days' length 11 hours 6 min.

Sunday	28 Romanus	8	2 43	23	8 51	Arctur. ris. 8 16	13 6	2 7	5 33	16
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(♀) Venus is Evening Star until the 18th of February, then Morning Star until the 3d of December; then again Evening Star until the end of the year.

February has 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 3d, at 10 o'clock 15 min. in the evening; cold and stormy.

First quarter the 11th, at 9 o'clock 45 min. in the evening; changeable.

Full moon the 18th, at 1 o'clock 15 min. in the afternoon; rain or snow.

Last quarter the 25th, at 12 o'clock 11 min. in the afternoon; clear and cold.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d rain or snow; 4th, 5th, 6th changeable; 7th, 8th cloudy; 9th, 10th cold; 11th, 12th, 13th mild; 14th, 15th, 16th cloudy, snow; 17th, 18th changeable; 19th, 20th, 21st rain; 22d, 23d northwind, cold; 24th, 25th clear; 26th, 27th, 28th mild.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	1 Erie	1 Forest	22
Bradford	1 Northampton	8 Monroe	22
Wayne	1 Crawford	8 Pike	22
Columbia	1 Jefferson	8 Franklin	22
Bucks	1 Clinton	8 Montour	22
Junata	1 Bedford	15 M'Kean	22
Lackawanna	1 Snyder	22 Sullivan	22
Northumberland	1		



A Farmer's Experience with Cattle.

The farmer wants to know, not so much what is absolutely the best feed, but what is economical—something good and substantial, and not too expensive, which he can raise on the farm. Cornfodder, when properly cured and stored, makes good feed, but if it is left in the field, or long exposed to the weather, it is scarcely worth the labor of cutting and shocking, particularly if the weather has been wet. Wheat straw is not very nutritious food for cattle, but as most farmers raise wheat, it is a good plan to have plenty of straw well stacked, to which cattle, during winter, may have free access, and let them eat what they will. About the best and cheapest feed for cattle is good timothy hay, with occasional feeds of corn. Clover hay may be fed to cattle with good advantage. Turnips and pumpkins, where they can be successfully raised, make good feed for fall and early winter. Potatoes, either raw or cooked, make good feed, and the small ones cannot be used to better advantage than by feeding them to cattle. Potato and apple peelings, mixed with bran or meal, make good feed, particularly for milch cows. Cattle, as well as other farm animals, appreciate good treatment, milch cows in particular do so, and should always be treated kindly, and even petted. They will very soon learn to recognize those who are kind to them, will take from the hand almost everything in the way of food, and seem to relish whatever is offered, simply because it is given by a known friend. The writer has often seen pet cows eat bread, pies, lettuce, tomatoes, and other things from the table, and even drink sour milk, when offered by a recognized friend. Cows should always be milked by some one who is naturally kind and gentle, never by any one who is excitable, peevish or impatient.

is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

—Farmers who are accustomed to wearing thick leather boots or shoes often desire to soften them, or rather to keep them soft. Castor oil is sometimes recommended for this end and serves a good purpose, but there is nothing more natural than neat's foot oil, although this will not always render very stiff leather entirely pliable. If boots are very rigid and stiff there is nothing that will render them pliable easier than lukewarm water. After the leather is rendered soft the oil may be used to good purpose and requiring less than if no water was used. The reason for this is obvious. The water is repellent and prevents the oil from passing entirely thro' the leather, thus retaining the oil in the substance of the leather.

MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	R. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	O. style
Monday	1 <i>St. David</i>	9	3 46		6 9 40	Spica rises 9 4	136	255	35	17
Tuesday	2 <i>Simplicius</i>	10	4 27		20 10 20	♃ in apo. ♄ so. 7 46	126	245	36	18
Wednesday	3 <i>Samuel</i>	11	5 4		3 10 59	♄ stationary ♃ ♀	126	235	37	19
Thursday	4 <i>Adrian</i>	12	5 40		17 11 50	♀ rises 5 17	126	215	39	20
Friday	5 <i>Frederick</i>	1	sets		12 20	♂ 5. ♂ rises 7 0	126	205	40	21
Saturday	6 <i>Fridolin</i>	1	6 41		15 12 59	♂ ♂ ♂	116	195	41	22

10 | *Quinquagesima.*

Luke 18.

Days' length 11 hours 24 min.

Sunday	7 <i>Perpetua</i>	2	7 24		0 1 43	♃ ♄ rises 7 1	116	185	42	23
Monday	8 <i>Philemon</i>	3	8 12		15 2 2	Sirius south 7 24	116	165	44	24
Tuesday	9 <i>Shrove Tue.</i>	4	9 2		0 3 15	♀ stationary	116	155	45	25
Wednesday	10 <i>Ash Wedn.</i>	4	9 52		15 4 14	♂ south 11 54	106	145	46	26
Thursday	11 <i>Ernestus</i>	5	10 46		0 4 55	Orion south 8 7	106	125	48	27
Friday	12 <i>Gregory</i>	6	11 39		13 5 49	♀ rises 4 50	106	115	49	28
Saturday	13 <i>Macedon</i>	7	morn.		27 6 45	♂ 13. ♄ so. 6 59	96	105	50	M

11 | *Invocavit.*

Matth. 4.

Days' length 11 hours 44 min.

Sunday	14 <i>Zacharian</i>	8	1 22		10 7 43	♄ rises 6 32	96	85	52	2
Monday	15 <i>Christopher</i>	9	2 13		23 8 41	♄ in Perihelion	96	75	53	3
Tuesday	16 <i>Cyprianus</i>	10	3 12		6 9 39	Wega rises 10 4	96	65	54	4
Wednesday	17 <i>Emberday St. Patrick</i>	11	4 9		19 10 26	♄ south 11 30	86	45	56	5
Thursday	18 <i>Anselmus</i>	12	5 9		11 11 32	♄ in per. ♂ ♂	86	35	57	6
Friday	19 <i>Josephus</i>	1	rises		13 morn.	♄ 19. ♀ rises 4 26	86	25	58	7
Saturday	20 <i>Matrona</i>	2	6 55		25 12 53	♄ ♄ ☉ e. ♄ day & night equal	76	06	0	8

12 | *Reminiscere.*

Matth. 15.

Days' length 12 hours 2 min.

Sunday	21 <i>Benedictus</i>	2	7 45		7 1 45	♄ ♄ ☉ <i>Spring com.</i>	75	59	6	1 9
Monday	22 <i>Paulina</i>	3	8 32		19 2 37	♄ ♄ gr. di. ea. ♄ se. 6 50	75	58	6	2 10
Tuesday	23 <i>Eberhard</i>	4	9 31		1 3 29	♄ ☉ ♀ sets 4 26	75	56	6	4 11
Wednesday	24 <i>Gabriel</i>	5	10 25		13 4 20	♄ south 11 59	65	55	6	5 12
Thursday	25 <i>Ann. V. M.</i>	5	11 18		25 5 10	♀ great. brilliancy	65	54	6	6 13
Friday	26 <i>Emanuel</i>	6	11 58		7 5 59	♄ ♄ ☉ ♄ so. 11 50	65	53	6	7 14
Saturday	27 <i>Gustavus</i>	7	morn.		19 6 47	♄ 27. ♄ south 11 8	55	52	6	8 15

13 | *Ovula.*

Luke 11.

Days' length 12 hours 20 min.

Sunday	28 <i>Gideon</i>	7	1 43		1 7 30	Androm. se. 7 38	55	50	6	10 16
Monday	29 <i>Eustasius</i>	8	2 7		15 8 10	♄ stationary	55	49	6	11 17
Tuesday	30 <i>Guido</i>	9	2 55		27 8 54	♄ in apogee	55	48	6	12 18
Wednesday	31 <i>Detlaus</i>	10	3 40		10 9 22	♄ ♄ ♀ rises 3 58	45	46	6	14 19

MARS is on the 6th in Opposition with the Sun and shines the whole night.

JUPITER is on the 21st in Opposition with the Sun and shines the whole night.

March has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 5th, at 5 o'clock 4 min. in the evening; clear and cold.

First quarter the 13th, at 8 o'clock 17 min. in the morning; stormy.

Full moon the 19th, at 11 o'clock 36 min. in the evening; clear and cold.

Last quarter the 27th, at 5 o'clock 44 min. in the morning; cold rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d changeable; 4th, 5th, 6th rain; 7th, 8th, 9th mild; 10th, 11th cold; 12th, 13th, 14th clear, cold; 15th, 16th pleasant; 17th, 18th, 19th stormy; 20th, 21st, 22d northwind, cold; 23d, 24th, 25th clear; 26th, 27th cloudy; 28th, 29th changeable; 30th, 31st rain.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1 Butler	1 Potter	1
Armstrong	1 Fayette	1 Indiana	8
Schuylkill	1 Warren	1 Washington	8
Lycoming	1 Montgomery	1 Union	8
Delaware	1 Beaver	1 Clearfield	15
Allegheny	1 Cambria	1	

Quatember, or Ember Days.

Many persons are anxious to see how high a date in the month the Ember Days stand, believing that if they are on a high date, the price of grain will be high, and if they are low in the month, the price of grain will be accordingly low. We give the following from *Zell's Encyclopaedia*, how they originated:

In the Roman Catholic Church, certain days, first appointed by Pope Calixtus, A. D. 220, to be set apart for fasting and prayer, and for imploring the blessing of God on the fruits of the earth, and on the ministers ordained at these times. The Ember Days occur four times in the year, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; after the Feast of Pentecost or Whitsunday; after the Festival of the Holy Cross, on the 14th of September; and after the Festival of St. Lucia, on the 13th of December. The weeks in which Ember Days fall are called *Ember-weeks*. The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Church of England for the ordination of priests and deacons.







Weather Signs for Farmers.

A writer in the *Southern Planter* talks at length about the weather, and says of signs: If one could read the signs, each day foretells the next; to-day is the progenitor of to-morrow. When the atmosphere is telescopic and distant objects stand out unusually clear and distinct, a storm is near. We are on the crest of the wave, and the depression follows quick. It sometimes happens that clouds are not so indicative of a storm as their total absence. In this state of the atmosphere the clouds are unusually numerous and bright at night, which is also a bad omen. It appears that the transparency of the air is prodigiously increased when a certain quantity of water is uniformly diffused through it. Mountaineers predict a change of weather when, the air being calm, the Alps, covered with perpetual snow, seem on a sudden to be nearer the observer, and their outlines are marked with great distinctness on the azure sky. The same condition of the atmosphere renders distant sounds more audible.

There is one redness of the east in the morning that means storm; another that indicates wind. The first is broad, deep and angry; the clouds look like an immense bed of burning coals; the second is soft and more vapory. At the point where the sun is going to rise, and in a few minutes in advance of his coming, there rises straight upward a rosy column, like a shaft of died vapor, blending with and yet partly separated from the clouds, and the base of which presently comes to glow like the sun himself. The day that follows is pretty sure to be windy.

It is uncertain to what extent birds and animals can foretell the weather. When swallows are seen hawking very high it is a good indication, because the insects upon which they feed

APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w.	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	O. style
Thursday	1 Theodore	10	4 25	 24 10	4	Sirius sets 11 1 	45	45 6	15 20	
Friday	2 Theodosia	11	5 5	 9 10	44	h rises 1 25	45	44 6	16 21	
Saturday	3 Ferdinand	12	5 38	 23 11	19	2 south 11 27	35	42 6	18 22	

14] Laetare.

John 6.









Days' length 12 hours 38 min.

Sunday	4 Ambrosius	1	sets	 8 12	5	 4. $\delta\gamma\Delta$	35	41 6	19 23	
Monday	5 Maximus	2	7 13	 23 1	4	 $\delta\gamma\Delta$ Inferior	35	40 6	20 24	
Tuesday	6 Egesippus	2	7 52	 9 2	0	γ γ rises 3 50	35	38 6	22 25	
Wednesd	7 Aaron	4	8 33	 24 2	52	δ south 10 29	25	37 6	23 26	
Thursday	8 Dyonisius	5	9 24	 8 3	40	2 south 11 14	25	36 6	24 27	
Friday	9 Prochorus	6	10 19	 23 4	40	7* sets 9 10	25	35 6	25 28	
Saturday	10 Daniel	6	11 11	 7 5	37	$\delta\Delta$ h sets 11 10 	15	33 6	27 29	

15] Judica.

John 8.












Days' length 12 hours 56 min.

Sunday	11 Julius	7	morn.	 20 6	34	 11. Ori. s. 10 56	15	32 6	28 30	
Monday	12 Eustachius	8	12 57	 3 7	30	 Aldeb. se. 10 4	15	31 6	29 31	
Tuesday	13 Justinus	9	1 52	 16 8	26	Spica south 11 50	15	29 6	31 A.	
Wednesd	14 Tyburtius	10	2 20	 28 9	20	$\delta\Delta$ δ south 9 59	5	28 6	32 2	
Thursday	15 Olympia	10	3 11	 11 10	13	Δ in per. γ ris. 3 34	5	27 6	33 3	
Friday	16 Calixtus	11	4 5	 23 11	5	$\delta\Delta$ 2 south 11 1	5	26 6	34 4	
Saturday	17 Rudolph	12	4 57	 5 11	58	Rigel sets 8 58	05	24 6	36 5	

16] Palm Sunday.

Matth. 21.

Days' length 13 hours 14 min.

Sunday	18 Aeneas	1	rises		17 morn.		18. δ station. γ	05	23 6	37 6
Monday	19 Anicetus	2	7 51		0 1	16 	γ sets 10 59	15	22 6	38 7
Tuesday	20 Sulpitius	2	8 42		12 2	8	Regulus south 8 9	15	21 6	39 8
Wednesd	21 Adolarius	3	9 35		26 2	59	γ station. \odot ent. 	15	19 6	41 9
Thursday	22 Maundy Th.	4	10 31		8 3	50	γ rises 3 20	15	18 6	42 10
Friday	23 Good Friday	5	11 22		20 4	40	δ south 9 26	25	17 6	43 11
Saturday	24 Albert	5	morn.		2 5	28	Arctur. so. 12 1 	25	16 6	44 12

17] Easter.

Mark 16.

Days' length 13 hours 30 min.

Sunday	25 Easter Sun.	6	12 49	 14 6	16	2 south 10 34	25	15 6	45 13	
Monday	26 Easter Mon.	7	1 46	 27 7	0	 26. Δ in apogee	25	14 6	46 14	
Tuesday	27 Anastasius	8	2 8	 10 7	44	 h sets 10 40	25	12 6	48 15	
Wednesd	28 Vitalis	8	2 51	 23 8	28	γ in Aphelion	35	11 6	49 16	
Thursday	29 Sybilla	9	3 28	 7 9	6	γ gr. dist. west	35	10 6	50 17	
Friday	30 Eutropius	10	3 53	 21 9	46	$\delta\Delta$ γ rises 3 16	35	9 6	51 18	

April has 30 Days

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 4th, at 9 o'clock 30 min. in the morning; changeable.

First quarter the 11th, at 3 o'clock 44 min. in the afternoon; clear and pleasant.

Full moon the 18th, at 9 o'clock 59 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 26th, at 12 o'clock 15 min. in the morning; clear and frosty.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d pleasant; 3d, 4th thundergust; 5th, 6th, 7th clear; 8th, 9th rain; 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th clear; 14th, 15th, 16th changeable; 17th, 18th cloudy; 19th, 20th, 21st pleasant; 22d cloudy; 23d, 24th thundergust; 25th, 26th cloudy; 27th, 28th, 29th pleasant; 30th thundergust.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny	5 Cumberland	12 Centre	26
Luzerne	5 Perry	12 Bucks	26
Lawrence	5 Susquehanna	12 Blair	26
Greene	5 Lehigh	12 Somerset	26
Mercer	5 Wyoming	12 Venango	26
York	12 Northampton	12 Dauphin	26
Carbon	12 Mifflin	12 Chester	26
Berks	12 Lancaster	19 Juniata	26
Huntingdon	12 Cameron	19 Clarion	26
Lebanon	12 Bedford	19 Franklin	26
Fulton	12 Adams	19	

venture up there only in the most auspicious weather. People live in the country all their lives without making one accurate observation about nature. The good observer of nature holds his eye long and firmly to the point, and finally gets the fact, not only because he has patience, but because his eye is sharp and his inference swift.

—The old idea that it is unhealthy to eat at night is a by-gone superstition. The most advanced physicians now advocate the theory that "digestion aids sleep and sleep aids digestion." They do not mean a hearty meal of roast turkey and truffles at bed time, but enough of good, wholesome food to give the stomach something to do during the first two or three hours of sleep. As some wise man has written "a cracker or two at bedtime is better than a dose of bromide."

—Idleness is the nursery of vice, which grows there as naturally as weeds in a neglected field.



What a Mortgage Did.

We worked through spring and winter,
Through summer and through fall,
But the mortgage worked the hardest,
And the steadiest of them all.

It worked on nights and Sundays,
It worked each holiday;
It settled down among us,
And it never went away.

Whatever we kept from it,
Seemed almost as bad as theft;
It was watched every minute,
And ruled us right and left.

The rust and blight were with us,
Sometimes and sometimes not.
The dark-browed, scowling mortgage
Was forever on the spot.

The weevil and the cut worm,
They went as well as came;
The mortgage stayed forever;
Eating hearty all the same.

It nailed up every window,
Stood guard at every door,
And happiness and sunshine
Made their homes with us no more.

Till with failing crops and sickness,
We got stalled upon the grade,
And there came a dark day on us,
When the interest was'n't paid.

And there came a sharp foreclosure,
And I kind o' lost my hold,
And grew weary and discouraged,
And the farm was cheaply sold.









































The children left and scattered,
When they hardly yet were grown;
My wife she pined and perished,
And I found myself alone.

What she died of was a "mystery"
And the doctors never knew;
But I knew she died of mortgage
Just as well as I wanted to.

If to trace a hidden sorrow,
Were within the doctor's art,
They'd ha' found a mortgage lying
On that woman's broken heart.

Worm or beetle, drought or tempest,
On a farmer's land may fall,
But for first-class ruination,
Trust a mortgage 'gainst them all.

MAY, 5th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
Saturday	1 Philip & Ja.	11	4 35	 6	10 42	♂ ♀ 8 ♂ so. 9 0 ☾	35	8 6	52 19	
18]	1st Sunday after Easter.			John 20.		Days' length 13 hours 46 min.				
Sunday	2 Sigismund	12	5 0	 21	11 4	♂ ♀ 2 ♀ south 10 0	35	7 6	53 20	
Monday	3 Inv. of Cross	1	sets	 6	11 45	 3. 7* sets 8 24	35	6 6	54 21	
Tuesday	4 Florianus	1	8 7	 21	12 12	 Spica so. 10 34	35	4 6	56 22	
Wednesday	5 Godard	2	8 59	 6	1 39	Orion sets 9 24	35	3 6	57 23	
Thursday	6 Aggeus	3	9 55	 21	2 35	♂ gr. dist. west	45	2 6	58 24	
Friday	7 Domicilla	4	10 49	 6	3 32	♂ ♀ rises 4 15 ☾	45	1 6	59 25	
Saturday	8 Stanislaus	4	11 45	 20	4 30	♀ rises 3 4	45	0 7	0 26	
19]	2d Sunday after Easter.			John 10.		Days' length 14 hours 2 min.				
Sunday	9 Job	5	morn.	 3	5 26	♂ ♀ sets 10 21	44	5 9	7 127	
Monday	10 Gordianus	6	12 46	 17	6 21	 10. ☽ in per.	44	5 8	7 228	
Tuesday	11 Mamertus	7	1 36	 29	7 15	 Libraes. 10 50	44	5 7	3 29	
Wednesday	12 Pancratius	8	2 8	 11	8 7	♂ ♀ ♂ south 8 30	44	5 6	7 430	
Thursday	13 Servatius	9	2 39	 23	8 58	♂ ♀ ♀ south 9 13	44	5 5	7 5 M	
Friday	14 Christianus	10	3 27	 5	9 49	♂ ♀ rises 2 52	44	5 4	7 6 2	
Saturday	15 Sophia	11	4 5	 17	10 40	Arcturus so. 10 38	44	5 3	7 7 3	
20]	3d Sunday after Easter.			John 16.		Days' length 14 hours 16 min.				
Sunday	16 Peregrine	12	4 40	 29	11 31	♂ Neptune ☉	44	5 2	7 8 4	
Monday	17 Jodocus	1	rises	 11	morn.	 17. Sir. se. 8 6	44	5 2	7 8 5	
Tuesday	18 Liborius	2	8 10	 24	12 48	 ♀ gr. Hel. lat. so.	44	5 1	7 9 6	
Wednesday	19 Potentia	3	8 58	 5	1 40	♂ ♀ sets 10 9	44	5 0	7 10 7	
Thursday	20 Torpetus	3	9 46	 17	2 30	♀ rises 2 46	44	4 9	7 11 8	
Friday	21 Prudence	4	10 20	 29	3 20	♂ south 7 59 ☾	44	4 8	7 12 9	
Saturday	22 Helena	5	10 49	 12	4 8	☉ enters 	44	4 8	7 12 10	
21]	4th Sunday after Easter.			John 16.		Days' length 14 hours 26 min.				
Sunday	23 Desiderius	5	11 37	 24	4 54	♂ ♀ stationary	44	4 7	7 13 11	
Monday	24 Esther	6	morn.	 7	5 39	☽ in apo. ♀ so. 8 29	34	4 6	7 14 12	
Tuesday	25 Urbanus	7	12 11	 20	6 22	 25. Weg. s. 2 27	34	4 5	7 15 13	
Wednesday	26 Edward	8	12 46	 3	7 6	 ♀ Rig. se. 7 20	34	4 4	7 16 14	
Thursday	27 Lucianus	8	1 22	 16	7 49	♂ ♀ sets 9 50	34	4 3	7 17 15	
Friday	28 William	9	1 55	 1	8 34	♀ sets 2 30	34	4 3	7 17 16	
Saturday	29 Maximilian	10	2 37	 15	9 20	♂ ♀ ♀ in Aphelion	34	4 2	7 18 17	
22]	5th Sunday after Easter.			John 16.		Days' length 14 hours 38 min.				
Sunday	30 Wigand	11	3 17	 0	10 0	♂ ♀ Castor sets 11 8	34	4 1	7 19 18	
Monday	31 Manilius	11	4 2	 16	10 41	♂ ♀ Neptune ♀	34	4 1	7 19 19	

May has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 3d, at 10 o'clock 42 min. in the evening; clear.

First quarter the 10th, at 9 o'clock 20 min. in the evening; rainy.

Full moon the 17th, at 8 o'clock 47 min. in the evening; changeable.

Last quarter the 25th, at 6 o'clock 36 min. in the evening; clear and pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d warm; 3d, 4th showers; 5th, 6th, 7th pleasant; 8th, 9th changeable; 10th, 11th pleasant; 12th, 13th, 14th clear; 15th, 16th cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th pleasant; 20th, 21st thundergust; 22d, 23d, 24th changeable; 25th, 26th warm rain; 27th 28th, 29th pleasant; 30th, 31st thundergust.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg				31	
<i>Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.</i>					
Erie	3	Lackawanna	3	Union	17
Bradford	3	Crawford	10	Pike	17
Lycoming	3	Westmoreland	10	Montour	24
Tioga	3	Jefferson	10	Snyder	24
Schuylkill	3	Washington	10	Monroe	24
Wayne	3	Clinton	10	Sullivan	24
Columbia	3	Forest	17	Elk	24
Northumberland	3				

Feeding Value of Different Products.

Recent experiments have shown that 100 pounds of hay are equal to 175 pounds of green Indian corn, 400 pounds of green clover, 442 pounds of rye straw, 300 pounds of wheat straw, 164 pounds of oat straw, 180 pounds of barley straw, 153 pounds of pea straw, 200 pounds of buckwheat straw, 400 pounds of dried cornstalks, 175 pounds of raw potatoes, 504 pounds of turnips, 300 pounds of carrots, 54 pounds of rye, 46 pounds of mixed peas and beans, 64 pounds of buckwheat, 57 pounds of Indian corn, 68 pounds of acorns, 105 pounds of wheat bran, 167 pounds of wheat, pea and oat chaff, 179 pounds of mixed rye and barley, 59 pounds of linseed, 339 pounds of mangel wurzel. The price of a bushel of Indian corn being known, it will be easy to determine by the above the relative feeding value of the rest or any one of the other products. For example, if hay is worth \$10 per ton oat straw will be worth for feeding \$6.10 per ton; or if corn is worth 20 cents per bushel wheat should cost 26.6 cents.



Excellent Interest Rules.

The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express in dollars and cents.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run. Separate right-hand figure from the product, and divide by nine.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by seventy-two.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by six.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by forty five.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure and divide by four.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by thirty-five.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure and divide by three.

To find the time in which a sum of money will double itself at a certain rate of interest, divide seventy-two by the rate of interest, and the result will be the number of years. For example, at 4 per cent. money will double in eighteen years; at 8 per cent. it doubles in nine years. The rule is correct to within a fraction of a year for all rates from 3 per cent. upward.

—The courts have decided that “no boundary fence can be made of barbed wire without the consent of parties owning the adjacent land,” and any man who puts a barbed wire fence along the highway renders himself liable for all injuries resulting to stock passing along said highway. Farmers will do well to make a note of this.

—Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.

JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets h m	O. style
Tuesday	1 Nicodemus	12	4 32	0 11 26	♂ ♀ rises 2 24	☾	24	407	20 20	
Wednesday	2 Marcellus	1	sets	15 12 14	2. ♂ south 7 10		24	407	20 21	
Thursday	3 Ascension	2	8 57	0 1 12	Arct. s. 9 26	☾	24	397	21 22	
Friday	4 Darius	2	9 51	14 2 12	♂ ♀ h sets 9 30		24	397	21 23	
Saturday	5 Bonifacius	3	10 37	29 3 10	☿ in per. 2 se. 12 19		24	387	22 24	

23] 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Days' length 14 hours 44 min.

Sunday	6 Artenius	4	11 18	12 4 10	Antares sets 11 22		24	387	22 25	
Monday	7 Lucretia	5	11 57	25 5 9	Regulus sets 11 41		14	377	23 26	
Tuesday	8 Medardus	5	morn.	8 6 4	♂ sets 11 59		14	377	23 27	
Wednesday	9 Barnimus	6	12 37	20 6 55	9. ☽ 2		14	377	23 28	
Thursday	10 Flavius	7	1 2	2 7 45	☿ ☽ ♀ se. 2 20		14	367	24 29	
Friday	11 Barnabas	8	1 33	14 8 35	♂ in Perihelion		14	367	24 30	
Saturday	12 Basilides	9	2 5	26 9 25	Neptune in per.		04	367	24 31	

24] Whitsuntide. John 14. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.

Sunday	13 Whitsunday	10	2 37	7 10 15	Pollux sets 9 57		04	367	24 J.	
Monday	14 Whitmonday	11	3 8	19 11 6	☿ sets 11 39		slow	4 357	25 2	
Tuesday	15 Vitus	12	3 52	1 11 57	♂ sets 8 50		slow	4 357	25 3	
Wednesday	16 Emberday	1	rises	12 morn.	16. ♂ se. 11 40		slow	4 357	25 4	
Thursday	17 Nicander	1	8 40	25 1 13	Wega so. 12 54	☾	14	357	25 5	
Friday	18 Arnolphus	2	9 26	8 2 1	☿ ☽ ♀ rises 2 14		14	357	25 6	
Saturday	19 Gervasius	3	9 49	21 2 48	Altair sets 11 54		14	357	25 7	

25] Trinity Sunday. John 3. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	20 Silverius	4	10 16	3 3 34	☿ in apogee ♂ ♀ h		14	357	25 8	
Monday	21 Raphael	5	10 59	17 4 18	☿ ent. ☿ Longest Day		14	347	26 9	
Tuesday	22 Achatius	5	11 23	2 5 1	Summer commen.		24	357	25 10	
Wednesday	23 Agrippina	6	11 59	17 5 44	♂ ☿ sets 11 22		24	357	25 11	
Thursday	24 Corpus Christi John, Baptist	7	morn.	2 6 27	24. ♂ sets 11 36		24	357	25 12	
Friday	25 Elogius	8	12 15	17 7 18	☿ ☽ ♀ h s. 8 20		24	357	25 13	
Saturday	26 Jeremiah	9	12 58	3 7 58	♀ rises 2 10		24	357	25 14	

26] 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	27 7 Sleepers	9	1 12	18 8 48	♂ ♀ Neptune		34	357	25 15	
Monday	28 Leo	10	1 58	3 9 40	♂ ☿ ☽ ♀		34	357	25 16	
Tuesday	29 St. Peter	11	2 30	18 10 21	Spica rises 12 10		34	367	24 17	
Wednesday	30 Lucina	12	3 25	3 11 10	♂ rises 8 1	☾	34	367	24 18	

June has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 2d, at 8 o'clock 55 min. in the morning; changeable.

First quarter the 9th, at 2 o'clock 26 min. in the morning; rainy.

Full moon the 16th, at 8 o'clock 38 min. in the morning; changeable.

Last quarter the 24th, at 11 o'clock 35 min. in the forenoon; frequent showers.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, changeable; 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th pleasant; 7th, 8th cloudy; 9th, 10th changeable; 11th, 12th cloudy; 13th, 14th pleasant; 15th, 16th showers; 17th, 18th, 19th changeable; 20th, 21st, 22d clear; 23d, 24th, showers; 25th, 26th, 27th warm; 28th, 29th cloudy; 30th thundergust.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	7 Butler	7 Indiana	14
Warren	7 Lehigh	7 Northampton	14
Armstrong	7 Clearfield	7 Carbon	14
Delaware	7 Montgomery	7 M'Kean	21
Fayette	7 Cambria	7 Lawrence	21
Allegheny	7 Fulton	14 Greene	21
Beaver	7 Potter	14 York	21

Why Deeds should be Recorded.

Examine your deeds and see if the Recorder's certificate is endorsed thereon. There are several reasons why they should be recorded:

1. Because a deed which is not recorded within six months after the execution of the same shall be adjudged fraudulent against any subsequent purchaser for valuable consideration.

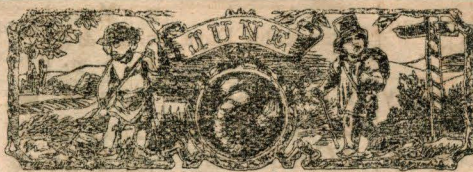
2. Because where two deeds are made of different dates from the same grantor to different persons neither of which is recorded within six months, that which is first recorded will take priority.

3. Because purchasers who neglect to place their deeds upon record as prescribed by law incur a risk of former owners giving liens upon the same.

4. Because moneyed men will not make any loans to parties whose deeds are not recorded.

5. Because if by accident a deed should be destroyed or lost, it would be very expensive to get another.

6. Because to preserve a chain of title it is requisite to have all deeds recorded.



Where the Storm King Reigns.

Many of our severest storms form in the region just west of the Mississippi river, pass eastward off the Atlantic coast, and augmenting in force as they cross the ocean, continue their course over Europe until dissipated by encountering some range of mountains. Between July and October the United States is usually visited by from one to three heavy storms, which come up from the West Indies, crossing the extreme Southern States in a northeasterly direction, and then following up the coast. Violent gales always attend. It is claimed that millions of dollars annually are saved to shipping interests of the Atlantic ports by means of warnings displayed by the Signal Service several hours in advance of these storms. A cold wave is an immense river of air flowing from the Arctic regions southward through British America, and entering the United States between the Rocky mountains and the great lakes, whence it spreads out east and south. It always comes from the same direction, and usually takes about twenty-four hours to travel from St. Paul, Minn., to New York and Washington. As cold waves come from the Northwest it would be natural to suppose that the warm waves come from the equatorial regions. But such is not the case. They also come from the Northwest. When observations become more general over the entire world, it is presumed that this seeming inconsistency will be explained. No storm of the Pacific coast ever reaches us, as in crossing successively the several ranges of mountains intervening, the atmosphere is forced up to such an elevation that all moisture is condensed by cold, and it descends the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains a perfectly dry air, so that hunters cure meat in summer by hanging it simply on trees.

JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	h.		Moons	Moon	Miscellaneous Parti-	SUN	SUN	SUN	O.
		w.	R. & S.							
		h	h m	Place.	south.	culars.	slo. m	rises. h m	sets. h m	style
Thursday	1 Theobald	1	sets	☾ 18	11 40	☾ 1. ☽ 2h ☾	34	367	24 19	
Friday	2 Visit. V. M.	1	8 41	☾ 2	12 47	☾ ☉ in apogee	44	377	23 20	
Saturday	3 Cornelius	2	9 26	☾ 17	1 10	☾ in per. ☽ 2h ☾ ☉	44	377	23 21	
27] 2d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 14 hours 46 min.										
Sunday	4 Independence	3	9 57	☾ 3	2 11	☾ rises 2 7	44	377	23 22	
Monday	5 Demetrius	4	10 35	☾ 17	3 12	☾ sets 11 1	44	387	22 23	
Tuesday	6 John Huss	4	11 4	☾ 29	4 18	☾ Regulus se. 6 40	44	387	22 24	
Wednesd	7 Edelburga	5	11 34	☾ 11	5 23	☾ ☽ sets 11 14	54	387	22 25	
Thursday	8 Aquilla	6	morn.	☾ 23	6 33	☾ 8.2gr.He.l.n.	54	397	21 26	
Friday	9 Zeno	7	12 38	☾ 4	7 23	☾ Wega s. 11 14	54	397	21 27	
Saturday	10 Israel	8	1 10	☾ 16	8 12	Antares south 9 4	54	407	20 28	
28] 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18 Days' length 14 hours 40 min.										
Sunday	11 Pius	9	1 45	☾ 28	9 2	Arcturus sets 1 58	54	407	20 29	
Monday	12 Henry	10	2 29	☾ 10	9 53	☾ rises 2 10	54	417	19 30	
Tuesday	13 Margaret	11	3 21	☾ 22	10 44	Spica sets 11 12	54	417	19 J.	
Wednesd	14 Bonavent	12	4 10	☾ 4	11 33	Altair so. 12 10 ☾	54	427	18 2	
Thursday	15 Apostles' day	1	rises	☾ 17	morn.	☾ 15.2 se. 10 29	64	437	17 3	
Friday	16 Hilary	2	8 4	☾ 0	12 44	☾ sets 10 46	64	437	17 4	
Saturday	17 Alexius	2	8 45	☾ 13	1 30	Regulus sets 8 9	64	447	16 5	
29] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 30 min.										
Sunday	18 Maternus	3	9 25	☾ 26	2 15	☾ rises 2 22	64	457	15 6	
Monday	19 Rufina	4	9 57	☾ 10	2 55	☾ in apo. 8gr.dis.ea.	64	457	15 7	
Tuesday	20 Elias	5	10 35	☾ 24	3 51	☾ sets 8 0	64	467	14 8	
Wednesd	21 Praxedes	6	10 58	☾ 8	4 23	Dog days com.	64	477	13 9	
Thursday	22 Mary Magd.	7	11 26	☾ 22	5 7	* rises 12 7	64	487	12 10	
Friday	23 Apollinaris	8	11 57	☾ 6	5 57	☾ ☉ enters ☾	64	497	11 11	
Saturday	24 Christiana	8	morn.	☾ 20	6 35	☾ 24.2 sets 9 55	64	507	10 12	
30] 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 20 min.										
Sunday	25 St. James	9	12 37	☾ 5	7 28	☾ in Aphelion	64	507	10 13	
Monday	26 St. Anne	10	1 19	☾ 19	8 22	☾ sets 10 26	64	517	9 14	
Tuesday	27 Martha	10	2 14	☾ 3	9 18	Pollux sets 8 11 ☾	64	527	8 15	
Wednesd	28 Pantaleon	11	3 10	☾ 17	10 4	☾ ☽ rises 2 30	64	537	7 16	
Thursday	29 Beatrix	12	4 0	☾ 14	2 2	☾ h rises 4 1	64	547	6 17	
Friday	30 Abden	12	4 40	☾ 15	11 40	☾ Aide.ri. 12 54	64	557	5 18	
Saturday	31 Germanus	1	sets	☾ 28	12 19	☾ 31. Alt. so. 11 2	64	567	4 19	

SATURN is on the 3d in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

July has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 1st, at 5 o'clock 6 min. in the afternoon; clear and warm.

First quarter the 8th, at 8 o'clock 18 min. in the morning; thundergust.

Full moon the 15th, at 10 o'clock 8 min. in the evening; clear and warm.

Last quarter the 24th, at 2 o'clock 21 min. in the morning; thundergust.

New moon the 31st, at 12 o'clock 25 min. in the morning; clear and pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d pleasant; 4th rain; 5th, 6th, 7th warm; 8th, 9th showers; 10th, 11th cloudy; 12th, 13th, 14th clear; 15th, 16th, 17th cloudy; 18th, 19th pleasant; 20th, 21st showers; 22d, 23d, 24th clear; 25th, 26th warm; 27th, 28th, 29th 30th warmest days; 31st clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

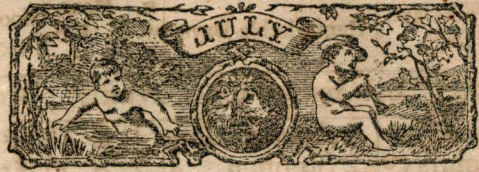
Allegheny
Schuylkill

5| Blair
5|

26

Keep to the Right as the Law Directs.

Judge Biddle, of Philadelphia has dispelled the idea that foot travelers have the right to the middle of the road, when walking along a public highway. He declares that what is called the 'law of the road' is that persons meeting on a highway must each keep to the right. The rule is modified in the case of a footman or horseman, who can not compel a teamster with a heavy load to turn out of the beaten track, or even a light wagon with a heavy draught. In those cases if the horseman or light vehicle can pass with safety on the left of a heavily-laden team it is their duty to give way and leave the choice to the more unwieldy vehicle. Travelers naturally keep as near as they can to the right side of a highway, not because of any legal obligation to do, but because they are then in a position to require any one meeting them to turn out. They may travel on the left side if they please, but then, if they are met by a person driving in an opposite direction, they must turn out. The obligation is not to keep to any particular part of the highway, but simply to turn to the right when others meet them.



What the Moon is Doing to the Earth.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon, as it were, catching hold of the water as the earth revolves around on its axis. This must cause friction on the earth as it revolves, and friction as every one knows causes a loss of power. There is reason to suppose that the action of the tides is slowly but surely lessening the speed of the earth's rotation, and consequently length of the day, and that this action will continue until the earth revolves on its own axis in the same time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. Then the day, instead of being twenty-four hours as now, will be about twenty-eight days, and the earth will be exposed to the full blaze of the sun for about fourteen days at a time. The change this will bring about on the face of the earth can hardly be exaggerated. All life, both animal and vegetable, will be destroyed; all water will be evaporated; the solid rocks will be scorched and cracked, and the whole world reduced to a dreary and barren wilderness. It is supposed by some that the moon has already passed through all this, hence its shattered and bare-looking surface. That the earth, being so much larger, has more quickly acted upon the oceans which once were upon the moon's surface, and stopped almost entirely its revolution round its own axis, thus causing it to have a day equal to twenty-eight of our days, and the heat of the sun has already done to it what in future ages it will do to the earth.

—On good land, with the same culture as corn, artichokes will produce from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. It is asserted that they yield more hog food than any other crop, and that forty hogs may be kept on an acre of artichokes without any other food.

AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	Day's length
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31] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 6 min.

Sunday	1 Lammas Day	1 8 25	11 11	1 18	♂ sta. ♂ ♀	64 57 7	320
Monday	2 Stephen	2 8 56	12 24	2 13	♀ rises 2 28	64 58 7	221
Tuesday	3 Augustus	3 9 28	13 6	3 12	♂ ♀ rises 9 15	64 59 7	122
Wednesday	4 Dominic	4 9 58	13 18	4 10	♂ ♂ sets 9 59	65 07	023
Thursday	5 Oswald	4 10 27	14 0	5 10	Sirius rises 4 36	65 16	59 24
Friday	6 Tr. of Christ	5 11 0	14 12	6 9	♂ ♀ rises 3 41	65 26	58 25
Saturday	7 Donatus	6 11 36	14 24	7 0	♂ ♀ rises 11 16	65 36	57 26

32] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days' length 13 hours 52 min.

Sunday	8 Emilius	7 morn.	15 6	7 50	♂ ♀ h Rigel ris. 1 28	55 46	56 27
Monday	9 Ericus	8 12 15	15 18	8 40	Regulus sets 7 29	55 56	55 28
Tuesday	10 St. Lawrence	9 12 57	16 0	9 29	♀ rises 2 38	55 66	54 29
Wednesday	11 Titus	10 1 47	16 13	10 17	Orion rises 2 0	55 76	53 30
Thursday	12 Clara	11 2 43	16 26	11 4	♂ sets 9 41	55 86	52 31
Friday	13 Hildebert	12 3 41	16 9	11 50	♂ ♀ sets 8 35	55 96	51 A.
Saturday	14 Eusebius	1 rises	16 23	morn.	♂ ♀ gr. He l.s.	55 106	50 2

33] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 13 hours 38 min.

Sunday	15 Assn. V. M.	2 7 46	16 6	12 56	♂ in apogee 8	45 116	49 3
Monday	16 Rochus	2 8 10	16 20	1 39	♂ ♀ ♂ Inferior ♂ ♀	45 126	48 4
Tuesday	17 Bertram	3 8 49	16 4	2 22	♂ rises 3 16	45 146	46 5
Wednesday	18 Agapetus	4 9 48	16 19	3 5	♀ rises 2 50	45 156	45 6
Thursday	19 Sebaldus	5 10 18	16 3	3 48	Wega south 8 38	45 166	44 7
Friday	20 Bernard	5 10 48	16 18	4 33	♂ ♀ Neptune ♂	35 176	43 8
Saturday	21 Rebecca	6 11 23	16 1	5 21	♂ ♀ sets 8 8	35 186	42 9

34] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 13 hours 22 min.

Sunday	22 Philibert	7 morn.	16 15	6 4	♂ ♀ in Aphe.	35 196	41 10
Monday	23 Zacheus	8 12 9	16 29	7 5	♂ ♀ enters ♀	35 216	39 11
Tuesday	24 St. Barthol.	8 1 5	16 13	8 1	♂ sets 9 19	25 226	38 12
Wednesday	25 Ludovicus	9 2 1	16 27	9 0	♂ stationary	25 236	37 13
Thursday	26 Samuel	10 3 0	16 10	10 1	♂ ♀ h rises 2 56	15 246	36 14
Friday	27 Gebhard	11 3 59	16 23	11 1	♂ ♀ ♀ rises 3 12	15 256	35 15
Saturday	28 St. Augustin	12 4 43	16 7	11 10	♂ ♀ Orion rises 1 5	15 276	33 16

35] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days' length 13 hours 4 min.

Sunday	29 St. John beh.	1 sets	17 20	12 10	♂ ♀ in per.	15 286	32 17
Monday	30 Benjamin	1 7 28	17 2	1 13	♂ ♀ sets 7 50	05 296	31 18
Tuesday	31 Paulinus	2 8 0	17 14	2 12	♂ ♀ Nept. station.	05 316	29 19

August has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 6th, at 4 o'clock 6 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

Full moon the 14th, at 1 o'clock 24 min. in the afternoon; thundergust.

Last quarter the 22d, at 2 o'clock 41 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

New moon the 29th, at 7 o'clock 54 min. in the morning; thundergust.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d changeable; 4th, 5th rain; 6th, 7th changeable; 8th, 9th, 10th clear; 11th, 12th cloudy; 13th, 14th pleasant; 15th, 16th rain; 17th, 18th clear; 19th, 20th, 21st rain; 22d, 23d warm; 24th, 25th showers; 26th, 27th clear; 28th, 29th, 30th warm; 31st showers.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Mercer	2 Wyoming	16 Venango	23
Lackawanna	2 Adams	16 Cumberland	23
Perry	2 Washington	16 Mifflin	23
Susquehanna	9 Lancaster	16 Somerset	23
Northampton	9 Huntingdon	16 Westmoreland	30
Berks	9 Lebanon	16 Tioga	30
Chester	9 Centre	23 Dauphin	30
Cameron	9 Clarion	23	

Preparation of Whitewash.

Take a clean water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been thoroughly effected, dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt; these will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemingly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above by adding 3 pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pear or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black.

For fawn color, add four pounds of umber, Turkish or American (the latter is the cheapest,) and 1 pound of common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber, and two pounds of lampblack. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to the common whitewash.



Hot Water Remedies.

"Hall's Journal of Health" publishes some interesting facts relative to hot water as a remedial agent. It says:

There is no remedy of such general application, and none so easily attainable as hot water; and yet nine persons in ten will pass by it in an emergency to seek for something of far less efficiency.

There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent.

A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise, and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child, that has the croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes.

A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, and quickly wrung and applied over the seat of pain in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic. I have seen cases that have resisted other treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly.

Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to old sores or new cuts, bruises and sprains, is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. I have seen a sprained ankle cured in an hour by showering it with hot water poured from a height of three feet.

Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic, and hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is the best of cathartics in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued for a few months will cure dyspepsia.

SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H.	Moon		Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN	SUN	SUN	O. style	
		w.	R. & S.	fast				rises.	sets.			
		h	h	m				m	h	m		
Wednesd	1 Egidius	3	8	40		26	3 9 <i>Dog Days end.</i>		05	32	28	20
Thursday	2 Eliza	4	9	13		8	4 2 gr. dist. west		05	33	27	21
Friday	3 Mansuetus	4	9	45		20	4 54 rises 4 39		15	34	26	22
Saturday	4 Moses	5	10	25		2	5 45 rises 3 36		15	36	24	23

36] 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 12 hours 46 min.

Sunday	5 Nathaniel	6	11	8		15	6 36 <i>5. gr sets</i>		15	37	23	24
Monday	6 Magnus	7	11	52		26	7 26 <i>h rises</i>		25	38	22	25
Tuesday	7 Regina	7	morn.			8	8 14 <i>gr in Perihelion</i>		25	39	21	26
Wednesd	8 <i>Nat. V. M</i>	8	12	35		20	9 2 <i>gr sets</i>		25	41	19	27
Thursday	9 Bruno	9	1	32		3	9 48 <i>Orion rises</i>		35	42	18	28
Friday	10 Pulcheria	10	2	34		16	10 33 <i>7* rises</i>		35	43	17	29
Saturday	11 Protus	11	3	38		0	11 16 <i>gr in apogee</i>		35	44	16	30

37] 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 12 hours 28 min.

Sunday	12 <i>J. Wickliffe</i>	12	4	41		14	11 59 <i>gr rises</i>		45	46	14	31
Monday	13 Amatus	1	rises			0	morn. <i>13. Alt. so. 8 16</i>		45	47	13	S.
Tuesday	14 <i>Elev. Holy</i>	2	7	7		14	1 4 <i>h rises</i>		45	48	12	2
Wednesd	15 <i>Emberday</i>	2	8	8		29	1 47 <i>gr sets</i>		55	50	10	3
Thursday	16 Euphemia	3	8	44		13	2 32 <i>gr sets</i>		55	52	8	4
Friday	17 Lampertus	4	9	30		28	3 18 <i>gr. Hel. lat. north</i>		55	54	6	5
Saturday	18 Siegfried	5	10	17		12	4 7 <i>gr in Perihelion</i>		65	55	5	6

38] 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 12 hours 6 min.

Sunday	19 Micleta	5	11	8		26	4 58 <i>Rigel rises</i>		65	57	3	7
Monday	20 Jonas	6	morn			10	5 52 <i>gr rises</i>		65	58	2	8
Tuesday	21 <i>St. Matthew</i>	7	12	44		23	6 47 <i>21. 7* ris.</i>		75	59	1	9
Wednesd	22 Maurice	8	1	1		7	7 45 <i>gr in Perihelion</i>		76	06	0	10
Thursday	23 Hoseas	9	2	2		20	8 43 <i>Autumn commences</i>		86	25	58	11
Friday	24 <i>St. John con.</i>	10	3	3		3	9 40 <i>h rises</i>		86	35	57	12
Saturday	25 Cleophas	11	4	7		15	10 27 <i>gr Antares se.</i>		86	45	56	13

39] 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. Days' length 11 hours 50 min.

Sunday	26 Justina	12	5	10		28	11 9 <i>gr in perigee</i>		96	55	55	14
Monday	27 Cosmus	1	sets			10	11 50 <i>27. gr Sup.</i>		96	65	54	15
Tuesday	28 Wenceslaus	1	6	47		22	12 48 <i>gr in Perihelion</i>		96	75	53	16
Wednesd	29 <i>St. Michael</i>	2	7	39		4	1 47 <i>gr rises</i>		106	85	52	17
Thursday	30 Jerome	3	8	29		16	2 42 <i>gr in Perihelion</i>		106	95	51	18

September has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 5th, at 2 o'clock 55 min. in the morning; clear and pleasant.

Full moon the 13th, at 5 o'clock 5 min. in the morning; rainy.

Last quarter the 21st, at 12 o'clock 55 min. in the morning; clear.

New moon the 27th, at 4 o'clock 18 min. in the evening; clear and pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d changeable; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th pleasant; 8th, 9th cloudy; 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th clear; 14th, 15th showers; 16th, 17th changeable; 18th, 19th, 20th pleasant; 21st, 22d, rain; 23d, 24th, 25th clear; 26th, 27th warm; 28th, 29th changeable; 30th pleasant.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Beaver	6 Allegheny	6 Union	20
Schuylkill	6 Montgomery	6 Potter	20
Columbia	6 Franklin	6 Delaware	20
Juniata	6 Erie	6 Bedford	20
Fayette	6 Butler	6 M'Keand	27
Cambria	6 Crawford	18 Snyder	27
Armstrong	6 Clinton	13 Sullivan	27
Wayne	6 Indiana	13 Forest	27
Luzerne	6 Bucks	13 Montour	27
Bradford	6 Jefferson	13 Pike	27
Warren	6 Philadelphia	20 Monroe	27
Lehigh	6 Elk	20 Clearfield	27
Northumberland	6		

How to Measure Hay in the Stack.

For timothy, square the diameter, multiply by 8, and that product by the height of the stack, reckoning up to one-third of the distance from where it begins to taper off, to the top or apex; cut off the right-hand figure, and divide by 75; the result will be in tons. Should there be a remainder, multiply by 2,000, and divide by 75; the quotient will be pounds. For clover hay, square the diameter, multiply by the height of the stack, as for timothy, and that product by 7; cut off 3 right-hand figures, and all on the left will be tons; then multiply the figures upon the right by 2,000, cut off three from the right, and all on the left will be pounds.

—The best time to sell steers is when they are about two years old, for up to that age all their food goes towards building them up; that is, creating new tissue and bone, while later a large proportion goes to supply wasted tissues.



Chemicals for Household Use.

The washing of clothes is usually wholly accomplished by rubbing the clothes on the wash-board, and with no other detergent than soap. The rubbing of the clothes wears them out far more than use, and if housekeepers only knew, or if knowing they would take advantage of the fact, that many washing compounds will almost entirely cleanse clothes which are soaked in them over night, and thus almost entirely do away with the labor and wear of the wash-board, wash-day might be robbed of half its terrors. Receipts for washing fluids, the principal ingredients of which are soda-ash, ammonia and lime, can be found in nearly every household receipt-book, and are very cheap and harmless. All such washing compounds are useful and convenient for cleaning woodwork, paints and carpets in a house; also in washing dishes and securing that desideratum of housekeepers, clean dish-cloths. Ammonia is a simple, cheap and harmless chemical that should be bought by the quart and kept in every family. A few drops added to water will cleanse the children's hair and make it soft and sweet; it is an admirable disinfectant to remove the odor of perspiration: it will remove grease spots from clothing, and often restore colors to stains. Its common and frequent use cannot be too strongly urged.

Borax is another chemical that should find a common use in every family. For cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, a few grains of the powder in water are unexcelled. It also softens and whitens flannels. Salicylic acid is a perfectly odorless and harmless yet powerful disinfectant, and for many disinfecting uses in the household is invaluable. It is very cheap and convenient in form. Housekeepers should make a note of this.

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w.	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
Friday	1 Remigius	4	9 17	28	3 36	♀ rises 4 49	10 6	11 5	49 19	
Saturday	2 C. Columbus	5	10 11	10	4 28	Sirius rises 1 5	11 6	12 5	48 20	
40] 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 6. Days' length 11 hours 34 min										
Sunday	3 Jairus	6	11 10	22	5 20	♂ 2 1/2 h rises 12 51	11 6	13 5	47 21	
Monday	4 Franciscus	6	11 58	4	6 10	4. Or. r. 10 41	11 6	15 5	45 22	
Tuesday	5 Placidus	8	morn.	16	6 58	7* rises 7 29	11 6	16 5	44 23	
Wednesday	6 Fides	9	12 38	28	7 45	Arcturus sets 8 36	12 6	17 5	43 24	
Thursday	7 Amelia	10	1 34	11	8 30	Antares sets 8 52	12 6	19 5	41 25	
Friday	8 Pelagius	10	2 24	28	9 14	Din apo. ♂ sets 7 58	12 6	20 5	40 26	
Saturday	9 Dionysius	11	3 21	8	9 57	♂ 2 1/2 Altair so. 6 44	13 6	21 5	39 27	
41] 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Days' length 11 hours 16 min.										
Sunday	10 Gereon	11	4 18	22	10 40	♀ gr. Hel. lat. no. 8	13 6	22 5	38 28	
Monday	11 Burkhard	12	5 10	7	11 23	Regulus ris. 10 30	13 6	24 5	36 29	
Tuesday	12 Veritas	1	rises	22	morn.	12. ♀ rises 4 59	13 6	25 5	35 30	
Wednesday	13 Coloman	1	6 50	7	12 29	♂ 1/2 h rises 12 22	14 6	26 5	34 0.	
Thursday	14 Fortunata	2	7 48	22	1 16	♂ 1/2 h Fomal so. 9 34	14 6	28 5	32 2	
Friday	15 Hedwig	2	8 35	7	2 4	♂ 1/2 h Orion ri. 9 58	14 6	29 5	31 3	
Saturday	16 Gallus	3	9 18	22	2 55	♂ sets 7 49	14 6	30 5	30 4	
42] 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 10 hours 58 min.										
Sunday	17 Florentina	4	9 56	6	3 47	Sirius rises 12 8	15 6	31 5	29 5	
Monday	18 St. Luke, ev.	4	10 33	21	4 42	Regulus rises 1 46	15 6	32 5	28 6	
Tuesday	19 Ptolomy	5	11 29	4	5 38	7* rises 6 38	15 6	34 5	26 7	
Wednesday	20 Felicianus	6	morn.	17	6 33	20. ♂ 1/2 h ♀ Aph.	15 6	35 5	25 8	
Thursday	21 Ursula	7	12 15	0	7 29	♂ 1/2 h rises 12 6	15 6	36 5	24 9	
Friday	22 Cordula	8	1 9	13	8 24	♂ 1/2 h ♀ rises 5 33	16 6	38 5	22 10	
Saturday	23 Severinus	9	2 8	25	9 18	Markab south 9 10	16 6	39 5	21 11	
43] 18th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 40 min.										
Sunday	24 Salome	10	3 7	7	10 12	Din per ♂ Cent. ♂	16 6	40 5	20 12	
Monday	25 Crispin	10	4 6	19	11 6	Regulus rises 1 18	16 6	41 5	19 13	
Tuesday	26 Amandus	12	4 59	11	11 40	♂ 1/2 h ♀	16 6	42 5	18 14	
Wednesday	27 Sabina	1	sets	13	12 20	27. ♀ ri. 11 42	16 6	43 5	17 15	
Thursday	28 Simon Jud.	2	6 32	25	1 20	♂ 1/2 h Orion ri. 9 12	16 6	45 5	15 16	
Friday	29 Zwinglius	2	7 25	7	2 15	♀ rises 5 54	16 6	46 5	14 17	
Saturday	30 Serapion	3	8 18	19	3 9	♂ 1/2 h ♂ sets 7 39	16 6	47 5	13 18	
44] 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 10 hours 24 min.										
Sunday	31 Reformation	4	9 10	1	4 1	Procyon ri. 10 55	16 6	48 5	12 19	

JUPITER is on the 9th in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

October has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 4th, at 5 o'clock 33 min. in the evening; clear.

Full moon the 12th, at 10 o'clock 23 min. in the evening; clear and frosty.

Last quarter the 20th, at 9 o'clock 40 min. in the morning; changeable.

New moon the 27th, at 2 o'clock 15 min. in the morning; clear and cold.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d changeable; 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th pleasant; 7th, 8th cloudy; 9th, 10th rain; 11th, 12th stormy; 13th, 14th rain; 15th, 16th pleasant; 17th, 18th cloudy; 19th, 20th, 21st clear; 22d, 23d, 24th pleasant; 25th, 26th, 27th changeable; 28th, 29th rain; 30th, 31st clear.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburg

4

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Mercer	4 Lawrence	4 Blair	11
Fulton	4 Lackawanna	4 Carbon	11
Lyeoming	4 Greene	4 Perry	25
York	4 Washington	11 Chester	25
Allegheny	4 Northampton	11	

To Tan Skins with Fur On.

Take two parts each of alum and salt and one of saltpetre all well pulverized. Clear the skin of flesh or fatty matter. Sprinkle it white with the mixture. Fold in edges and roll up; remain four days, then wash with clean water, and then with soap and water. Pull the skin when drying, to make it soft.

Another recipe is: Lay the wet skin on a smooth slab or a hard board; scrape with a dull knife until all loose flesh and film is removed; then wash off in soft water. Take a glass or stone jar, put in an ounce of oil of vitriol, and a gallon of rain or river water. Let it steep in this for about half an hour. Take it out, work it with the hands until dry, when it will be pliable and soft. The more worked the softer. Use no grease.

—A Pennsylvania farmer who fertilized with a compost of hard wood ashes and oyster shell lime, plowed deep, and planted medium sized, well formed, uncut potatoes three feet apart, with level and frequent cultivation, raised \$6200 worth of potatoes from twelve acres.



Soils for Fruits.

The best soil for the production of the apple is a deep, rich, moist loam with a sandy subsoil; although it succeeds moderately well upon any soil not too dry.

The pear delights in a deep, rich, warm loam, with a clay subsoil.

The plum requires a deep, moist soil, but there must be no stagnant water in it.

The cherry grows best in a rich, warm, sandy loam. If a mulch of leaves, straw or brush is put around them they will be very much benefitted by it.

The quince should be planted in a very moist, clayey soil, but one free from stagnant water.

The peach produces fruit of a much finer quality when planted upon light high land with a southern exposure. It is also much more hardy and longer lived than upon a stronger soil and a more northern exposure.

The grape delights in a high, light, rich, stony soil and produces its sweetest fruit in the driest parts. On very dry soils a mulch of old hay, leaves, brush, etc., during the months of July and August will be found very beneficial, but should be removed in September to allow the vines to more fully mature wood and roots before very severe weather.

Currants and gooseberries succeed best in the soil advised for the quince.

Raspberries and blackberries are more hardy if planted on light, sandy loam, but if large berries are desired a mulch must be used in July. On more moist land mulching is not needed, but the canes are more liable to be winter-killed.

The different varieties of strawberries succeed upon a great variety of soils; on moist land the berries are generally larger, on light land sweeter but smaller.

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w.	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
Monday	1 <i>All Saints</i>	5	9 59	13	4 57	♀ rises 6 6 ☾	166	505	10 20	
Tuesday	2 <i>All Souls</i>	6	10 47	25	5 39	Regulus ri. 12 54	166	515	9 21	
Wednesd	3 <i>Theophilus</i>	6	11 33	7	6 25	☾ 3. h stationary	166	525	8 22	
Thursday	4 <i>Charlotte</i>	7	morn.	20	7 10	☾ h rises 11 12	166	535	7 23	
Friday	5 <i>Malachi</i>	8	12 34	3	7 53	☾ in apogee	166	545	6 24	
Saturday	6 <i>Leonard</i>	9	1 32	16	8 36	♂ sets 7 28	166	565	4 25	

45] 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 4 min.

Sunday	7 <i>Engelbert</i>	9	2 30	0	9 19	♂ Sirius rises 10 47	166	585	2 26	
Monday	8 <i>Cecilia</i>	10	3 28	15	10 2	Orion rises 8 43	166	595	1 27	
Tuesday	9 <i>Theodore</i>	11	4 30	0	10 47	h rises 10 54	167	05	0 28	
Wednesd	10 <i>Mart. Luther</i>	12	5 32	15	11 34	♂ gr. Hel. lat. north	167	14	59 29	
Thursday	11 <i>Melanchton</i>	1	rises	0	morn.	☾ 11.7* so. 12 37	167	24	58 30	
Friday	12 <i>Jonas</i>	2	6 32	16	12 50	☾ ♀ rises 6 43	167	34	57 31	
Saturday	13 <i>Winebert</i>	2	7 29	1	1 43	♂ gr. dist. east ☾	167	44	56 N.	

46] 21st Sunday after Trinity. John 4. Day's length 9 hours 50 min.

Sunday	14 <i>Levin</i>	3	8 30	15	2 38	♂ sets 5 49	157	54	55 2	
Monday	15 <i>Leopold</i>	4	9 32	0	3 34	Altair sets 10 49	157	64	54 3	
Tuesday	16 <i>Ottomar</i>	5	10 37	13	4 30	♂ h h rises 10 20	157	74	53 4	
Wednesd	17 <i>Alpheus</i>	6	11 39	26	5 25	♂ sets 7 2	157	84	52 5	
Thursday	18 <i>Gelasius</i>	6	morn.	9	6 19	☾ 18. ♂ Nept. ☉	147	94	51 6	
Friday	19 <i>Elizabeth</i>	7	12 40	27	7 12	☾ Fomal so. 6 9	147	104	50 7	
Saturday	20 <i>Amos</i>	8	1 41	4	8 4	Regulus ri. 11 36	147	114	49 8	

47] 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 18. Days' length 9 hours 36 min.

Sunday	21 <i>Off. V. Mary</i>	9	2 44	16	8 56	☾ in perigee ☾	147	124	48 9	
Monday	22 <i>Alphonsus</i>	10	3 48	28	9 48	♂ ♀ 4 rises 3 40	137	124	48 10	
Tuesday	23 <i>Clement</i>	11	4 49	10	10 40	♂ station. ☉ Cent. ☾	137	134	47 11	
Wednesd	24 <i>Chrisogenes</i>	12	5 40	22	11 29	h rises 9 41	137	144	46 12	
Thursday	25 <i>Catharine</i>	1	sets	4	11 59	☾ 25. ♂ ♀	137	154	45 13	
Friday	26 <i>Conrad</i>	1	5 42	16	12 50	☾ ♂ ♀ Sir. ri. 9 26	137	164	44 14	
Saturday	27 <i>Josaphat</i>	2	6 29	28	1 48	Orion rises 7 12 ☾	127	174	43 15	

48] 1st Sunday in Advent. Matth. 21. Days' length 9 hours 26 min.

Sunday	28 <i>Guntherus</i>	3	7 20	10	2 40	♂ ♀ ♂ sets 6 50	127	174	43 16	
Monday	29 <i>Saturn</i>	4	8 11	22	3 31	Aries south 9 33	127	184	42 17	
Tuesday	30 <i>St. Andrew</i>	4	8 58	4	4 18	Altair sets 9 50	117	184	42 18	

November has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 3d, at 12 o'clock 5 min. in the afternoon; cold, rain or snow.

Full moon the 11th, at 2 o'clock 6 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 18th, at 5 o'clock 40 min. in the afternoon; clear and cold.

New moon the 25th, at 2 o'clock 18 min. in the afternoon; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th pleasant; 5th, 6th changeable; 7th, 8th rain; 9th, 10th changeable; 11th, 12th clear; 13th, 14th rain or snow; 15th, 16th cloudy; 17th, 18th changeable; 19th, 20th pleasant; 21st, 22d rain; 23d, 24th, 25th clear; 26th changeable; 27th, 28th pleasant; 29th, 30th cold.

GENERAL ELECTION 2

SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia 15

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Lebanon	1 Westmoreland	8 Lancaster	15
Schuylkill	1 Mifflin	8 Luzerne	15
Crawford	8 Wyoming	8 Dauphin	15
Berks	8 Lehigh	8 Clarion	22
Huntingdon	8 Clearfield	8 Centre	22
Susquehanna	8 Cameron	8 Venango	22
Cumberland	8 Erie	8 Tioga	29
Adams	8 Somerset	8	

A Universal Insect Destroyer.

Tobacco is a universal insect destroyer. It kills ticks upon sheep; the troublesome scab insect; its related species which produces mange and itch; lice, flies, and all other insect parasites which infest and annoy animals; and root-lice, leaf-lice, and other pests which injure plants. An application of fine tobacco dust or snuff may be used effectively to relieve calves and fowls from the vermin which keep them poor and wretched, and a decoction of tobacco, applied to the house or greenhouse plants with a brush, will destroy the pestiferous green fly and all other insects which infest them. The same liquid may also be poured around the roots of house plants that are infested with the small white worms, which are the larvae of a small black fly that may be found in the pots and upon the soil in them. A decoction of tobacco sprinkled over currant bushes will destroy the currant worm.

—It is double pleasure to deceive the deceiver.



For Thanksgiving-Day.

Oh, men! grown sick with toil and care,
Leave for a while the crowded mart;
Oh, women! sinking with despair,
Weary of limb and faint of heart,
Forget your cares to-day, and come
As children back to childhood's home.

Follow again the winding rills;
Go to the places where you went
When climbing up the summer hills;
In their green lap you sat content,
And softly leaned your head to rest
On nature's calm and peaceful breast.

Walk through the sere and fading wood,
So lightly trodden by your feet,
When all you knew of life was good
And all you dreamed of life was sweet;
And let fond memory lead you back
O'er youthful love's enchanted track.

Taste the ripe fruit of orchard boughs;
Drink from the mossy well once more;
Breathe the fragrance from the crowded mows,
With fresh, sweet clover running o'er;
And count the treasures at your feet,
Of silver rye and golden wheat.
































Go sit beside the hearth again
Whose circle once was glad and gay;
And if from out the precious chain
Some shining links have dropped away,
Then guard with tenderer heart and hand
The remnant of your household band.

Draw near the board with plenty spread,
And if in the accustomed place
You see the father's reverend head,
Or mother's patient, loving face,
Whate'er your life may have of ill,
Thank God that these are left you still.

And though where home hath been you stand
To day in alien loneliness;
Though you may clasp no mother's hand
And claim no sister's tender kiss;
Though with no friend or lover nigh,
The past is all your company;

Thank God for friends your life has known,
For every dear, departed day;
The blessed past is safe alone—
God gives, but does not take away;
He only safely keeps above
For us the treasure that we love.

DECEMBER, 12th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w.	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
Wednesd	1 Longinus	5	10 10	 16	5 4	h rises 9 0 ☾	11 7	19 4	41 19	
Thursday	2 Candidus	6	11 29	 29	5 49	Regulus rises 4 24	11 7	19 4	41 20	
Friday	3 Fr. Xavier	7	morn.	 12	6 30	☾ 3. Dap. ☽ ☉ Su.	10 7	20 4	40 21	
Saturday	4 Barbara	7	12 25	 26	7 13	☾ 4 rises 2 54	10 7	20 4	40 22	
49] 2d Sunday in Advent.		Luke 21.		Days' length 9 hours 18 min.						
Sunday	5 Abigail	8	1 29	 9	7 56	♀ in ☿ ☿	9 7	21 4	39 23	
Monday	6 St. Nicholas	9	2 39	 23	8 40	♂ sets 6 40	9 7	22 4	38 24	
Tuesday	7 Agathon	10	3 43	 8	9 24	Orion rises 6 28	8 7	22 4	38 25	
Wednesd	8 Conc. V. M.	10	4 12	 23	10 14	h rises 8 31	8 7	23 4	37 26	
Thursday	9 Joachim	11	4 48	 8	11 6	Aldebar. so. 11 22	8 7	23 4	37 27	
Friday	10 Judith	12	5 58	 23	11 49	☾ 7* so. 10 32 ☾	7 7	23 4	37 28	
Saturday	11 Barsabas	1	rises	 9	morn.	☾ 11. 4 rises 2 4	7 7	24 4	36 29	
50] 3d Sunday in Advent.		Matth. 11.		Days' length 9 hours 12 min.						
Sunday	12 Ottilia	1	6 20	 23	12 36	h rises 8 1	6 7	24 4	36 30	
Monday	13 Lucy	2	7 26	 7	1 26	♂ stationary ☽ ☾	6 7	24 4	36 D.	
Tuesday	14 Nicasius	3	8 36	 22	2 20	♂ gr. Hel. lat. north	5 7	25 4	35 2	
Wednesd	15 Emberday	4	9 40	 4	3 14	☾ per. Spica ri. 2 22	5 7	25 4	35 3	
Thursday	16 Ananias	4	10 49	 18	4 9	♂ sets 6 34	4 7	25 4	35 4	
Friday	17 Lazarus	5	11 53	 1	5 1	☾ h rises 7 46	4 7	25 4	35 5	
Saturday	18 Arnold	6	morn.	 13	6 0	☾ 18. Reg. ri. 9 30	3 7	25 4	35 6	
51] 4th Sunday in Advent.		John 1.		Days' length 9 hours 10 min.						
Sunday	19 Abraham	6	12 18	 25	6 42	Arietis south 7 18	3 7	25 4	35 7	
Monday	20 Ammon	7	1 29	 7	7 34	☽ 4 ☽ 4 sets 1 3	2 7	25 4	35 8	
Tuesday	21 St. Thomas	9	2 35	 19	8 26	☉ ent. ☿ Short. day	2 7	26 4	34 9	
Wednesd	22 Beata	10	3 37	 0	9 18	♂ gr. di. west Win. co.	1 7	25 4	35 10	
Thursday	23 Dagobert	11	4 43	 12	10 18	♂ rises 6 40 ☽ ☾	1 7	25 4	35 11	
Friday	24 Adam, Eve	12	5 56	 24	11 16	☾ h rises 7 15	7	25 4	35 12	
Saturday	25 Christmas	1	sets	 6	12 10	☾ 25. ☽ ☾ ☾	7	25 4	35 13	
52] Sunday after Christmas.		Luke 2.		Days' length 9 hours 10 min.						
Sunday	26 Stephen	2	5 55	 19	1 10	7* south 9 28	1 7	25 4	35 14	
Monday	27 John, Evan.	2	6 35	 1	2 4	☽ ☽ ☽ sets 6 21	1 7	25 4	35 15	
Tuesday	28 H. Innocents	3	7 23	 13	2 57	Orion south 11 18	2 7	25 4	35 16	
Wednesd	29 Noah	4	8 8	 26	3 42	Altair south 10 1	2 7	24 4	36 17	
Thursday	30 David	5	8 59	 9	4 26	Sirius rises 8 2	3 7	24 4	36 18	
Friday	31 Sylvester	5	9 35	 22	5 8	☾ in apo. 4 ri. 12 35	3 7	24 4	36 19	

VENUS is on the 3d in Superior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Morning to Evening Star.

December has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 3d, at 9 o'clock 25 min. in the morning; rain or snow.

Full moon the 11th, at 4 o'clock 30 min. in the morning; rainy.

Last quarter the 18th, at 1 o'clock 39 min. in the morning; clear and cold.

New moon the 25th, at 4 o'clock 54 min. in the morning; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d pleasant; 4th, 5th, 6th rain or snow; 7th, 8th pleasant; 9th, 10th cloudy; 11th, 12th changeable; 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th clear, cold; 17th, 18th pleasant; 19th, 20th, 21st cold; 22d, 23d changeable, snow; 24th, 25th pleasant; 26th, 27th clear; 28th, 29th rain; 30th, 31st changeable.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	6 Northumberland	6 Northampton	13
Bucks	6 Butler	6 Jefferson	13
Armstrong	6 Beaver	6 Potter	13
Indiana	6 Bedford	6 Elk	20
Bradford	6 Cambria	6 Sullivan	20
Allegheny	6 Warren	6 Montour	20
Fayette	6 Wayne	6 M'Kean	20
Franklin	6 Montgomery	6 Pike	20
Delaware	6 Lycoming	6 Union	20
Columbia	6 Clinton	13 Monroe	27
Juniata	6 Snyder	13 Forest	27

At the Close of the Year.

Fleety hath pass'd the year. The seasons came
Duly as they are wont—the gentle Spring,
And the delicious Summer, and the cool,
Rich Autumn, with the nodding of the grain,
And Winter, like an old and hoary man,
Frosty and stiff—and so are chronicled.
We have read gladness in the new green leaf,
And in the first blown violets; we have drunk
Cool water from the rock, and in the shade
Sunk to the noon-tide slumber; we have pluck'd
The mellow fruitage of the bending tree,
And girded to our pleasant wanderings,
When the cool wind came freshly from the hills;
And when the tinting of the Autumn leaves
Had faded from its glory, we have sat
By the good fires of Winter, and rejoiced
Over the fullness of the gathered sheaf.
"God hath been very good!" 'Tis he whose hand
Moulded the sunny hills, and hollow'd out
The shelter of the valleys, and doth keep
The fountains in their secret places cool;
And it is he who leadeth up the sun,
And ordereth the starry influences,
And tempereth the keenness of the frost—
And therefore, in the plenty of the feast,
And in the lifting of the cup, let him
Have praise for the well-completed year.



The True Meaning of C. O. D.

A man who had not been long in this country was employed as a servant in a family, and upon one occasion he was sent to the express office to obtain a package. He was about to leave with it when the clerk called his attention to the three letters C. O. D.

Pat had no idea what the letters meant, but he cleverly guessed at them.

"It's all right," he said; "the owld man's good for the money."

"But you know what these letters say, Pat?"

"Indade I do. Call On Dad. It's as plain as me nose on your face."

There is almost a pathetic truth in the understanding conveyed in this old story. Many a man is hounded to death by the unreasonable calls made upon him by the members of the family who are educated up to this very end by himself, at first in that fond, slavish spirit of indulgence which the American father displays towards his offspring, as if it was some kind of an unthinking mechanical pet, and afterwards on the unfailing principle that they who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind.

Call on Dad.

Business is dull, notes must be met, but appearances must be kept up. Mrs. Shoddy is going to the seashore. "Our girls" must go, the money is to come out of "Dad."

At first he refuses firmly, but as one reason after another is brought to bear on him like a buttering-ram of persuasion, he gives way. New bonnets and dresses are bought, a railway journey's expenses defrayed, and that is only the beginning. Incidental expenses are always the straws that break the patient camel's back. They accumulate in heaps, stacks, and at last rise to a monument, under which lies a man no longer pursued by the legend: "Call on Dad."



The Camel, or the "Ship of the Desert."

From the earliest times recorded in history, the CAMEL is mentioned as one of the animals which are totally subject to the sway of man, and which in Eastern countries contribute so much to the wealth and influence of their owners.

According to zoologists there are two species of Camel, namely, the common Camel of Arabia, which has but one hump, and the Bactrian Camel, which has two humps.

As the animal is intended to traverse the parched sand-plains, and to pass several consecutive days without the possibility of obtaining liquid nourishment, nature has furnished it with a peculiar internal structure which permits the animal to store up a considerable amount of water for future use. For this purpose the honey-comb cells of the "reticulum" are largely developed, and are enabled to receive and to retain the water which is received into the stomach after the natural thirst of the animal

has been supplied. After a Camel has been accustomed to journeying across the hot and arid sand wastes, it learns wisdom by experience, and contrives to lay by a much greater supply of water than would be accumulated by a young and untried animal. It is supposed that the Camel is, in some way, able to dilate the honey comb cells, and to force them to receive a larger quantity of the priceless liquid. A large and experienced Camel will receive 5 or 6 quarts of water into its stomach, and is enabled to exist for as many days without needing to drink. Aided by this internal supply of water, the Camel can satiate its hunger by browsing on the hard and withered thorns that are found scattered thinly through the deserts, and suffers no injury to its palate from their ironlike spears.

The feet of the Camel are well adapted for walking upon the loose, dry sand, than which substance there is no more uncertain footing.

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The toes are very broad and are furnished with soft, wide cushions, that present a considerable surface to the loose soil, and enable the animal to maintain a firm hold upon the shifting sands. As the Camel is constantly forced to kneel in order to be loaded or relieved of its burden, it is furnished upon its knees and breast with thick callous pads, which support its weight, without injuring the skin. Thus fitted by nature for its strange life, the Camel faces the desert sands with boldness, and traverses the arid regions with an ease and quiet celerity that has gained for the creature the title of "Ship of the Desert." The desert would be absolutely unpassable without the Camel.

The Camel is invariably employed as an animal of carriage when in its native land, and is able to support a load of five or six hundred pounds without being overtaxed. The Camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of 400 pounds it can travel five to six days without any water, going fourteen miles a day. They are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at twenty-five, although they live usually forty. They are often fattened at thirty for food, the flesh tasting like beef.

The "hump" of the Camel is a very curious part of its structure and is of great importance in the eyes of the Arabs, who judge of the condition of their beasts by the size, shape and firmness of the hump. They say, and truly, that the Camel feeds upon his hump, for in proportion as the animal traverses the sandy wastes of its desert lands, and suffers from privation and fatigue, the hump diminishes. At the end of a long and painful journey, the hump will often nearly vanish, and it cannot be restored to its original form until the animal has undergone a long course of good feeding. When an Arab is about to set forth on a desert journey, he pays great attention to the humps of his Camels, and watches them with jealous care.

Independently of its value as a beast of burden, the Camel is most precious to its owners, as it supplies them with food and clothing.

The milk mixed with meal is a favorite dish among the children of the desert, and is sometimes purposely kept until it is sour, in which state it is very grateful to the Arab palate, but especially nauseous to that of a European. A kind of very rancid butter is churned from the cream by a remarkable simple process, consisting of pouring the cream into a goatskin sack, and shaking it constantly until the butter is formed.

The long hair of the Camel is spun into a coarse thread, and is employed in the manufacture of broad cloths and similar articles. At certain times of the year the Camel sheds its hair, in order to replace its old coat by a new one, and the Arabs avail themselves of the looseness with which the hair is at these times adherent to the skin, to pluck it away without injuring the animal.

The height of an ordinary Camel at the shoulder is about 6 or 7 feet and its color is generally a light brown. The Dromedary is a lighter breed of Camel and is chiefly used for riding, while the ordinary Camel is employed as a beast of burden.

The Bactrian Camel is distinguished from the ordinary Camel by the double hump which it bears on its back and which is precisely in its structure and office as that of the Arabian Camel. It is not so an enduring animal as the Arabian species, requiring a fresh supply of liquid every three days; while the Arabian Camel can exist without water for five or even six days.

The true Camels are exclusively confined to the Old World, but find representatives in the New World in four acknowledged species of the genus *Lama* in South America.

—It is claimed that one of the best fertilizers for fruit trees is made from chip-dirt from the wood-pile and old ashes, in the proportion of one bushel of ashes to three of chip-dirt. It should be well mixed with the shovel, and about two bushels spread around each young tree. Larger, well-grown trees require more. This may be applied at any season.

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Anecdotes.

The Deacon's Dog.

A good story is told of the presence of mind of a New Hampshire deacon who was very fond of dogs. He had one valuable setter that he had trained himself, and that understood his every word and slightest gesture with an almost human intelligence.

One evening at a prayer-meeting the good man was offering an earnest exhortation and the people sat with bowed heads, giving earnest attention. The audience faced the stand where sat the pastor; the doors opened on either side. All at once one of the doors, which had been left ajar, was pushed open and the handsome head of the deacon's setter was thrust in. The head was followed by the body, and the dog in toto had just started with a joyful bound toward its master.

The deacon generally knew what was going on about him, whether he was praying or shooting, and the first movement of the intruder attracted his attention. Quick as a flash the deacon, raising his hand with a warning gesture, exclaimed: "Thou hast given us our *charge*; help us to keep it." At the emphasized word so well known to his canine ear, the handsome brute stopp'd, as if shot, on the very threshold of the door, with his intelligent eye fixed on his master.

In the same unmoved tone, with a slight wave of the extended hand: "We would not return *back* to Thee with our duty on earth unfulfilled." Again the perfect training of the deacon's pet was made evident, for without a whimper he turned as noiselessly as he had entered, and remained quietly outside until his master appeared.

"Well, Bridget, did you put the blister on your chest, as I told you, and did it rise?" "Och, mistress, dear! niver a chist did I have to put on; but shure, ma'am, I have a hair-trunk, and I stuck it on that; but sorry a rise did it riz; but ma'am, it tuck of ivery bit of hair, as shure as I'm a sinner!"

The Numbers on a Watch-Face.

A group of traveling men were gathered about a stove in a hotel office the other evening, when one of them startled his fellows by saying: "I do not believe that one of you can tell what kind of numerals are on the face of your watch, and if you can I will bet the cigars for the party that not a man here can write them down as they are on his watch."

"I'll take the bet," said one who prided himself on his qualities of observation. "I look at my watch at least ten times a day, and I know I can do it."

"All right—begin," remarked he who made the proposition.

"Do you want them in a circle?"

"No. Along a line will do."

"Well, here goes," and he began putting down I, II, III, until he got to four, when he hesitated. First he put down IV, and then glancing at the clock in the room, changed it to IIII, and proceeding wrote V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.

"There!" he said exultingly. "I think I have won the cigars for the crowd."

"I will just bet you the drinks you haven't," replied the other.

"Well, I will go you," the same time pulling out his watch.

"Well, show me VI on your watch and I will settle for everything," remarked he who made the proposition.

All crowded around and gave the smart man the laugh, and he then and there resolved never to bet on a man's own game.

"Common tatars."—"I am aware that the commentators do not agree with me," said the Rev. Dr. Forester in his sermon.

Next day old farmer Turniptops drove up to the rectory with a cart load of fine pink-eyed potatoes. "Mornin', parson," said he. "Ye told us yist'dy that the common tatars did'n't agree wid ye, so I brought ye a trifle o' the finest pink-eyes that ever ye laid yer eyes on. Balls o' flour—that's what they are!"

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Washington and the Shell-buttons.

A needy sailor, with a wheelbarrow-load of shells, accosted General Washington on the street, and, holding up a number of conch-shells, implored him to buy them. Washington listened with sympathy to the story of his sufferings and want, and kindly replied that he would buy them if he could in any way make use of them. Necessity perhaps sharpened the sailor's wits, and he promptly suggested that they would make lovely buttons for his velvet coat. The General doubtless smiled at the ingenious proposal, but agreed to try them. Carrying home his ocean treasure of pink-shells, he sent for a button-maker to know if he could manufacture a useful article out of the pretty playthings with which he found himself encumbered. The workman replied that he could make the buttons if he could find an instrument sharp enough to pierce them. Washington would have nothing useless about him, and so the shells were delivered to the manufacturer, who, in due time, returned them to him in the shape of concave buttons, a little larger than a quarter of a dollar, with a silver drop in the centre hiding the spot where the eye was fastened beneath. The President then astonished the republican court by appearing in a court with pink conch-shell buttons sparkling on its dark velvet surface. Shell-buttons immediately became the rage among all gentlemen at Washington's court.

"Mamma," said a five-year-old, as he stood on tiptoe by the bedside and peered at his new little brother, "where did that baby come from?" "The angels brought him, darling," said mamma. "The angels brought him?" echoed the shaver as he gazed at the wrinkled, fidgety, red countenance. "Well, all I've got to say is, if the angels couldn't a scared up a better lookin' baby they'd better 'a kept him at home."

Teacher—"On what were given the commandments to Moses?" Little boy—"On two marble top tables."

Lincoln and Stevens.

Vice President Colfax related the following anecdote: Once Thaddeus Stevens, who had designated Lincoln as "woman hearted" for his lack of decision in saying "no," petitioned him in person for the pardon of an old woman constituent's son, condemned for some malfeasance. Lincoln looked over the papers, and, with a roguish twinkle in his eyes, turned to the old commoner who had often berated him for granting pardons, and said: "Well, Thad, what would you do if you were in my place?" Thad appreciated the situation and the humor of the President, and replied that under the circumstances he thought the pardon should be granted. It was done, and the old lady, who had at first been rather nonplussed by Lincoln's ungainly form and homely features, went away declaring him to be "the handsomest man I ever saw." "And," added Colfax, "when those great kindly eyes were lit up with the light of mercy, and those angular features reflected the glow of a kindly heart, he was indeed handsome. Thus his leniency, and Stanton's relentless 'no' balanced each other and between the two the golden mean was found."

A German went into a restaurant, and as he took his seat an Irish waiter came up and bowed politely.

"Wie Geht's," said the German, also bowing politely.

"Wheat cakes!" shouted the waiter, mistaking the salutation for an order.

"Nein, nein!" said the German.

"Nine?" said the waiter. "You'll be lucky if you get three."

A Young Lady whose very best young man lived over the way with his parents took a seat by the window one cloudy morning. "Why do you sit by the window such a chilly morning, Laura?" asked her mother. "I am waiting for the son to come out, ma," she replied.

The first fast male—The prodigal son.

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Receipts.

—A simple remedy for diarrhœa is simply vinegar, preferably sound cider vinegar. The dose is about two ounces for an adult, and should be swallowed "neat" without admixture of water. It may also be given to infants with excellent results. To a babe one year old a teaspoonful of moderately diluted vinegar would be the proper dose. Its effect is to check pain, tenesmus, and termina at once, to relieve the chills and cramps when present, and to disseminate a feeling of warmth and comfort over the body. Even in cases of chronic diarrhœa which have long resisted treatment, this household remedy has succeeded in checking the discharges and correcting the sub-inflammatory condition of the membranes.

—A remedy for a rattlesnake bite is common baking soda. When applied to the wound the soda soon takes on a greenish hue. It is then removed and fresh soda applied. This is repeated so long as it continues to become discolored, and when that ceases the danger is believed to be over. Whiskey if taken in time is regarded as a certain cure. A person who has been bitten can drink incredible quantities of it without becoming intoxicated. If these remedies are not at hand or cannot be readily obtained it is a common practice to cut the wound with a knife to induce bleeding. This is painful and requires considerable nerve, but if blood can be made to flow freely the chances are that it will carry off the poison.

—To plank a shad, take a well-charred oak plank, two inches thick and from eighteen inches to two feet square. Heat the plank thoroughly before the fire. Take a female shad, scaled and cleaned, and split it up the front, and not along the backbone, as is usual, and nail it, back downward, to the hot plank with galvanized iron nails. Place it before the fire at a slight angle, say 30 degrees, and baste with the very best butter. Cook until well done, and serve it on the plank, having a couple of blocks on the table to rest the hot plank on. It needs no other sauce than a mint julep. The roe should be fried and served with the shad, or as a side dish, with a thick sauce of cream butter and horseradish.

—The Best Cosmetic. "The only cosmetic I have used," said an old lady, "is a flannel wash cloth. For forty years I have bathed my face every night and morning with clear water as hot as I can bear it, using for the purpose a small square of flannel, renewed as often as it grows thick and felt-like. My mother taught me to do this, as her mother had done before her. No soap nor powder, nor glycerine even, has touched my face, and this is what my skin is at sixty," she finished, touching with pardonable pride a cheek whose peachy bloom and fine, soft texture gave effective emphasis to the recipe.

—Pneumonia can be cured if the person will apply promptly over the lungs a poultice or draft made of mustard and flaxseed meal, keeping quiet and warm in bed. Prompt action is of vital importance and there is no occasion for waiting for the arrival of an "old fashioned" or "new-fashioned" practitioner when so simple a remedy may be applied by any one, and if taken in season will always be effective. Mustard is an old-fashioned cure, and its healing virtues can hardly be over-estimated.

—The white of an egg is stated to be the best application for soothing burns and scalds. It may be poured over the wound, and forms at once a varnish which excludes the air. It is also far more cooling than the usual applications of sweet oil and cotton.

—A Good Disinfectant. Oils of rosemary, lavender, and thyme in the proportions of 10, 2½, and 2½ parts, respectively, are mixed with water and nitric acid in the proportion of 30 to 1½. The bottle should be shaken before using, and a sponge saturated in the compound left to diffuse by evaporation. This compound is said to possess extraordinary properties in controlling odors and effluvia and is specially recommended for purifying the atmosphere of the sick room.

—To keep out the cold, cracks in floors around the mould board, or other parts of a room, may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a teaspoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty, and may be forced into cracks with a case knife. It will harden like paper-mache.

—Hop Syrup for Coughs. Take four handfuls of hops, put in a porcelain kettle with one quart of cold water, simmer to a pint. Pare and slice two lemons; put them in a pitcher or bowl with one and a half pounds granulated sugar, then strain the pint of boiling hop extract in the lemon and sugar, stirring till the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. This syrup is anodyne and expectorant, pleasant to take and excellent in disposing of a troublesome cough.

—One of the best remedies for sunburn is cream mixed with a little vinegar. The cream is first rubbed on the skin, the vinegar is applied, and then comes another coating of cream. These are left on over night, and in the morning with a little warm water, the face will regain its tint. If this cosmetic is applied frequently it will make the skin soft and whiter.

—Gold Cake. One cupful of sugar, half a cupful of butter, the yolks of three eggs and one whole egg, half a cupful of milk, one-fourth of a teaspoonful each of soda and cream of tartar, one and three-fourths cupful of flour. Mix the butter and sugar together, and add the eggs, milk, flavor and flour, in the order named. Bake the same as silver cake. A white frosting is good with this cake.

—Rats can be compelled to vacate premises by using a mixture of chloride of lime and water at the places frequented by these animals. Some of the mixture ought to be poured out into the holes. Rats have a great aversion to the odor of chloride of lime, and betake themselves at once as far as possible from it.

—Apple Snowball. Boil half pound of rice in milk till nearly cooked, then strain; peel and core some large apples without dividing them. Put a clove and some sugar into the centre of each apple and the rice around them. Tie each up in a cloth separately; boil for three-quarters of an hour, remove the cloth and place on a warm dish.

—Liniment for Rheumatism. Methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen), mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil or linimentum saponis, applied externally to inflamed joints affected by acute rheumatism, affords instant relief, and having a pleasant odor, its use is very agreeable.

—Alum water will restore most all faded colors; brush the faded article thoroughly to free it from dust, cover it with lather of castile soap, rinse with clear water and then alum water, and the color will usually appear much brighter than before.

—Hard Wood Polish. Mix sweet oil and vinegar together, using twice as much vinegar as oil. If the wood looks very dull and dry, it will be well to rub once with linseed oil and beeswax boiled together, but the sweet oil and vinegar for constant use is proved good by experience.

—Good Axle Grease. Mix two parts of lard with one each of black lead and wheat flour.

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—For Sleeplessness. Cast aside the feather pillow and substitute a hair one in its place. A light lunch taken at bed time with a glass of lemonade and a hot or cold foot bath are also commended. Soporific drugs should be the last resort.

—One of the best remedies for rough or chafed hands is the following: One ounce of glycerine, one ounce of rose water, six drops of carbolic acid. In cold weather, whenever it is necessary to wash the hands, apply a few drops while they are moist, and rub well into the skin.

—In cold weather keep the back, especially between the shoulder-blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

—Cake Frosting. A very little cream of tartar in the frosting of cake will hasten the hardening process. If the knife is often dipped into water while spreading the frosting, it will give a gloss or polish greatly to be desired.

—For removing dust and dirt from a horse's legs a stiff whisk broom is far preferable to a curry-comb. Horses with thin skins are frequently fidgeted into viciousness by the curry-comb in careless hands.

—Simple Remedy for Diarrhoea. Strawberry leaves, picked from the vines and steeped in hot water, are an excellent astringent for the bowels in cases of diarrhoea, looseness &c. Drink this tea.

—Scratches on Horses. Mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient. Two or three applications will only be necessary to effect a common cure.

—For Diphtheria. Turpentine, given in teaspoonful doses every eight hours in milk or coffee, is pronounced a cure for diphtheria. It surely is simple enough.

—An excellent furniture polish for everything but a piano is made by mixing three parts thick alcohol shellac varnish with one part of boiled linseed oil. Shake well, and rub briskly while applying.

—To cure a felon saturate a bit of grated wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine and apply it to the affected part. It relieves the pain at once and destroys the felon.

—Oil of cinnamon dropped on warts three or four times a day will cause their disappearance, however hard, large or dense they may be. The application gives no pain nor causes suppuration.

—Put a few ears of corn in the oven and let them remain until reduced to charcoal. Feed this to the fowls and notice the increased egg production.

—To Remove Dandruff. Chloral hydrate 1 drachm; glycerine 4 drachms; bay rum 8 oz. Mix and rub on the scalp.

—If you wish to preserve your brass work from discolouring without injuring its appearance cover it with a very thin coat of white shellac.

—Speedy relief from nervous headache will be found by washing the head thoroughly in weak soda water and then thoroughly drying the head.

—Soot is a valuable fertilizer on farm, garden and flower bed, and should never be allowed to go to waste.


—Radish tops chopped fine make excellent green matter to mix with the soft food for the chicks.


—For ivy poison bind green plantain leaves on the injured parts. It acts like a charm.

—Steel may be bronzed by covering it with olive oil and exposing to the steam of a kettle of boiling water.


—If your spoons are stained from eggs rub them with a little common salt.


ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY, AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.


The Head and Face— ARIES.

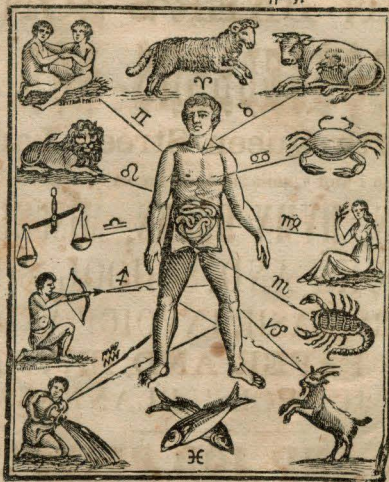
Arms,
 GEMINI.

Heart,
 LEO.


Reins,
 LIBRA.

Thighs,
 SAGITTARIUS.


Legs,
 AQUARIUS.




Neck,
 TAURUS.

Breast,
 CANCER.

Bowels,
 VIRGO.

Secrets,
 SCORPIO.

Knees.
 CAPRICORN.

The Feet— PISCES.

Short Almanac for the Year 1886,

Being the second after Leap Year, and the 110th of American Independence.

JAN.	Sund.	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.	MAY	Sund.	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.	SEP.	Sund.	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
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